# The New-York Times.

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# IMPEACHMENT.

## Specifications Against the President Presented to the Senate.

## The High Court of Impeachment to be Organized To-day.

## Letter from Chief Justice Chase Relative to the Manner of Procedure.

**Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

It is a historical coincidence, that on this 4th of March, 1868, ANDREW JOHNSON should have been impeached before the bar of the United States Senate of high crimes and misdemeanors, for just three years ago to the very hour of the day, the then Vice-President, with the oath of office fresh on his lips, committed what is now considered to be his first impeachable offence. From the same place to-day eleven serious charges against him were formally promulgated amid a scene not unlike the first in the grave character and solemn dignity of the proceedings, except that the chief actor in this scene as well as that, was not present in person to-day.

When the House met this morning, the consideration of Mr. JENCKES' additional article was proceeded with, and after an hour's debate the previous question on it was lost, and on motion of Mr. BINGHAM the article was referred to the Board of Managers.

Mr. BINGHAM then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of attending the Managers at the bar of the Senate to present the articles of impeachment. This being agreed to, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, was called to the chair, by virtue of being the oldest member of the House then present. Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, who has seen the longest continuous service, being absent on account of illness. The members then formed, the Managers being in advance, and proceeded to the Senate. Most of the Democrats remained in their seats. Appearing at the door of the Senate proceedings were suspended and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced "Managers from the House of Representatives with articles of impeachment. Then Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. BOUTWELL on his arm entered, followed by Mr. WILSON and Gen. LOGAN, Mr. BUTLER and Mr. WILLIAMS, and then Mr. STEVENS. Then came the Speaker supported by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES and Mr. SCHENCK, the leader of the House by virtue of his position, while the rest of the members followed two by two without regard to precedence.

Mr. HENDRICKS, Democrat, of Indiana, moved that the Speaker be invited to a seat by the side of the President of the Senate, and Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON, of the House, was ushered to a seat on the same platform with Mr. Secretary FORNEY, of the Senate. The Managers took seats in chairs especially provided for them in the area in front of the Chair, and the members of the House ranged themselves around the Chamber in a semicircle outside the Senators' seats. Mr. BINGHAM then formally announced their presence with the articles, and the President of the Senate ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation, which he did according to precedent in similar cases, commanding silence on pain of imprisonment, while the articles were being presented.

Judge BINGHAM then proceeded to read in a clear, intelligible voice, the Managers rising with him as he did so, the charges and specifications. This occupied nearly an hour. At the conclusion of which the President of the Senate announced that the Senate would, in due time, take order on the same, and would inform the House of Representatives thereof. The Managers and members then withdrew, and the Senate proceeded with the regular order of business.

There was some disappointment in the crowded galleries, which were fuller than any day since the impeachment resolution was adopted, that the Senate did not resolve itself into a court at once; but this will probably be done to-morrow, when a summons for the President will be the next thing in order.

Admission to the Senate galleries during the trial will probably be by ticket. New tickets to be issued every day, good only for that day, and first come first served. This is done in order to prevent excessive crowding. Considerable comment, especially in Republican quarters, is being made upon the letter of Chief Justice CHASE to the Senate to-day on the subject of the rules for the Government of the Court. Some seem to think that it develops on his part a captious spirit, and that it argues a disposition not to act in harmony with the Senate during the trial, but a careful reading of the letter shows that it is not open to such criticims. He simply lays before the Senate his views touching two points wherein he differs from that body. Firstly, he holds that the Senate ought to receive the Managers of Impeachment as a Court not as the Senate; secondly, he holds that the rules should be fixed after the Senate has become a court and not before. It is too late to remedy the first as the Managers have already been received. As to the second point it is probable that when the Senate convenes as a court a motion will be made to adopt the rules already agreed upon as was done in the Judge PECK case in 1830. No one who knows Judge CHASE will attribute any motive to him concerning his action in this case not in keeping with its great importance and solemn character.

It is stated on excellent authority to-night that some of President JOHNSON'S Democratic friends, fearing that he would not obtain justice in the coming trial of the impeachment charges from the Republican majority of the Senate, have advised him to respond to the summons to appear before that body by sending in his resignation. To this gratuitous advice, Mr. JOHNSON is reported to have replied that he would consider the matter, but at present he was inclined to allow matters to shape themselves without further interference from him, and rely on the good sense of the people to vindicate his course, regardless of partisan influence or prejudice.

**Dispatch to the Associated Press.**

POWERS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

As the powers and duties of the Chief Justice in presiding over the Court of Impeachment are subject to much comment, Senator CONKLING of New-York, in his speech on this subject, referred to various authorities, including "Foster's Crown Law" and the third volume of "Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors," all of which, Senator CONKLING said, made it clear that the immemorial understanding in England has been that the officer whose duty it is to preside at trials of impeachment has definite functions convenient and conducive to order and the dispatch of business; and that the duty to vote or to decide is not among his duties or his powers. The fact of his presiding, or of his having authorized or commissioned to preside, according to these cases, carries with it no right to act as a trier or a member. The framers of our Constitution were profoundly learned in the practice and the meaning of British law, and the word "Preside," when used by them, may well be supposed not to have been selected to convey a greater meaning than had been attached to it in the great struggles of privilege and power from which they had derived the philosophy of Government under our Constitution. The Chief Justice being separated from both the political Departments of the Government, was deemed the person most fit, by reason, not only of his disinterestedness, but of his learning and the great consideration of his position.

# FORTIETH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following communication from the Chief Justice of the United States:

*To the Senate of the United States;*

Inasmuch as the sole power to try impeachment is vested by the Constitution in the Senate, and it is made the duty of the Chief-Justice to preside when the President is on trial, I take the liberty of submitting, very respectfully, some observations in respect to the proper mode of proceeding upon the impeachment, which has been preferred by the House of Representatives against the President now in office: That when the Senate sits for the trial of an impeachment, it sits as a Court seems unquestionable; that for the trial of an impeachment of the President this Court must be constituted of the members of the Senate, with the Chief-Justice presiding, seems equally unquestionable. The *Federalist* is regarded as highest cotemporary authority on the construction of the Constitution, and in the sixty-fourth number the functions of the Senate sitting in their judicial capacity as a Court for the trial of impeachment are examined. In a paragraph explaining the reasons for uniting the Supreme Court with the Senate in the formation of the Court of Impeachment it is observed that, to a certain extent, the benefits of that union will be obtained from making the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the president of the Court of Impeachment, as is proposed in the plan of the Convention, while the inconveniences of an entire incoporation of the former into the latter will be substantially avoided. This was, perhaps, the prudent mean. This authority seems to leave no doubt upon either of the propositions just stated, and the statement of them will serve to introduce the question upon which I think it my duty to state the result of my reflections to the Senate, namely: At what period in the case of an impeachment of the President should the Court of Impeachment be organized under oath as directed in the Constitution. It will readily suggest itself to any one who reflects upon the abilities and the learning in the law which distinguish so many Senators, that besides the reason assigned in the *Federalist*, there must have been still another, for the provision requiring the Chief Justice to preside in the Court of Impeachment. Under the Constitution, in case of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice-President succeeds; and it was doubtless thought prudent and befitting that the next in succession should not preside in a proceeding through which a vacancy might be created. It was not doubted that the Senate, while sitting in its ordinary capacity must necessarily receive from the House of Representatives some notice of its intention to impeach the President at its bar. But it does not seem to me an unwarrantable opinion in view of this Constitutional provision, that the organization of the Senate as a court of Impeachment under the Constitution should precede the actual announcement of the impeachment on the part of the House; and it may, perhaps, be thought a still less unwarranted opinion, that articles of impeachment should only be presented to a Court of Impeachment, that no other summons or other process should issue except from the organized Court, and that rules for the government of the proceedings of such a Court should be framed only by the Court itself. I have found myself unable to come to any other conclusions than these. I can assign no reason for requiring the Senate to organize as a Court under any other than its ordinary presiding officer for the latter proceedings upon an impeachment of the President, which does not seem to me to apply equally to the earlier. I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom may have directed. All good citizens will fervently pray that no occasion may ever arise when the grave proceedings now in progress will be cited as a precedent; but it is not impossible that such an an occasion may come. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Constitution has charged the Chief Justice with an important function in the trial of an impeachment of the President, it has seemed to me fitting and obligatory, where he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning the matters essential to the trial, that his respectful dissent should appear.

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Chief Justice United States.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD it was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee of Seven.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill to settle the accounts of Capt. GEORGE PREBLE, of the Navy, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate took up the bill for the extension of the Capitol grounds. It was amended and passed.

Mr. MORGAN called up the bill to pay PHILIP P. FENDAL the balance due him for editing the Madison papers, which was passed.

NEVADA LAND BILL.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill to further provide for giving effect to the laws in regard to public lands in Nevada, and for other purposes, which was discussed, amended and passed.

CIRCUIT COURT AT ERIE.

Mr. CAMERON called up a bill providing for holding a Circuit Court at Erie, Penn., which was passed.

PRESENTATION OF THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

At 1:05 the Managers appeared, followed by the members of the House, the latter ranging themselves outside the bar of the Senate. The Managers having taken the seats provided for them in the following order: Mr. BINGHAM on the right, Messrs. BOUTWELL, STEVENS, LOGAN, WILSON, WILLIAMS and BUTLER, the Speaker of the House was invited to a seat beside the President *pro tem.*, and was escorted to his seat by Mr. GRIMES.

Silence having been restored, the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. BINGHAM) said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, by order of the House, are ready at the bar of the Senate to present articles of impeachment for the maintenance of the impeachment preferred against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

The President *pro tem.*—The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation.

The Sergeant-at-Arms—Hear ye! hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM then rose and read the articles of impeachment, the Managers also standing with the exception of Mr. STEVENS.

At 1:45 o'clock the reading of the articles was concluded, and the Managers and other members of the House retired.

ADMISSION OF SPECTATORS.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an order, that during the pending trial no person shall be admitted to the galleries, except on tickets issued daily by the Sergeant-at-arms, not exceeding the number that can be accommodated with seats, leaving the passage entirely free. That tickets shall be issued to the Foreign Legations; that each Senator shall be entitled to four tickets, each member of the House to two, the Chief Justice and each Judge of the Supreme Court to two, each Judge of the Court of Claims to two, the reporters of the Press to have sixty tickets, and the remainder to be distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is authorized to carry out these regulations and to employ, under directions of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, sufficient means for the preservation of order.

At the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN it was laid on the table.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding Bill was again taken up and Mr. HENDERSON addressed the Senate. He said, after giving a statement of the national debt, that the amount authorized to be funded under the bill was $2,443,645,485 50, but that holders of gold certificates would not fund, and if the creditors chose to carry $400,000,000 of the debt in legal tenders the funded debt would be $2,221,765,406 50, on which the annual interest would be $112,574,234 20. The small indebtedness issued prior to Feb. 25, 1862, could probably be paid off as it matures. The controversy was wholly about the payment of Five-twenties, which, with other floating indebtedness, would amount to $1,700,000,000. The saving to the public, the debtor class, if the funded debt should be paid in currency, with gold at 140, would be $80,000,000 in paper, and it was therefore a question of great practical importance. It was plain that the currency to pay the funded debt of two thousand millions could now be purchased for $1,428,571,428 in gold. To realize the importance of this matter it could be seen that if the Government was now able to pay that, and should hereafter execute new bonds for the balance due at the end of forty years, five hundred and seventy-one and a half millions, with five per cent. semi-annual interest compounded, the Government would owe a debt nearly equal to one-fourth of the aggregate wealth of the nation to-day. The creditor class would be so much the richer; the debtor class so much the poorer. The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) had claimed that if the creditors should reduce their rate of interest from six to five per cent. it would be fair to both classes. He contended that yielding up $20,000,000 per annum for ten years at five per cent. interest, payable half yearly, the Government gave them in this manner $571,428,572, receiving in return $155,589,162. To make the exchange equivalent the interest should be reduced to 3.67 per cent., leaving the bonds to bear only 2.32 per cent., payable semi-annually. The public securities being largely held in the older States for the interest arising from them, and by reason of the limitation on banking facilities in the West, they remained there; borrowing money in the West, except at ruinous rates, was absolutely precluded, and the recent contraction left a great dearth of money there, giving rise to bitter complaints. This had caused them to seek a remedy. Mr. HENDERSON then instituted a comparison of the debt of the United States with that of other countries, the interest paid, &c. The rate of the latter, he claimed, unnecessitated high tariffs, and burdensome taxes, resulting in throwing the balance of trade against us, and consequent sending of bonds abroad, which, however, only aggravated the evil, and to send gold would drain the country in five years time, and resumption would become a myth. Indeed, importations ceasing, and gold therefore to pay the accruing interest being no longer forthcoming, at this point, which could only be averted by the most radical measures, the public credit would be hopelessly lost as well as the means of resuscitating it. To those who would call him an alarmist he would point out the fact that these bonds in foreign markets sold at 71 to 72, and in New-York at 76 to 78. He quoted the rates of stocks, &c., in New-York, and said their preponderance in value over Government securities showed want of confidence in the latter; that doubt must be of the ability not of the disposition of the Government to pay, and the last Treasury report would not strengthen the confidence of the people. The purpose had seemed in the past to be to enhance the value of bonds by contraction, in disregard of the interests of nineteen-twentieths of the people. He was satisfied that a reasonable increase of volume of the currency would, in aiding the material interests of the country, appreciate the security of the bondholders. Replying to the argument that the debt contracted in gold should be paid in gold, he held that if the Government could make paper legal tender, it was as much currency as was gold, of which the Government could not increase the present volume if the arguments of some were correct. The specific agreement having been made he held that both parties made the contracts subject to future legislation. Mr. HENDERSON then detailed the circumstances of the failure of Secretary CHASE to procure specie to meet the expense of the war, &c., which led to the passage of the act of February, 1862, and claimed that it was impossible, from the act itself stipulating that the interest should be paid in coin, that the payment of the principal was contemplated in paper. He quoted the other acts to show that such must have been the intention, and that no limit was intended to the issue of legal tender notes until the limitation in greenbacks in the act of June 20, 1864, which at the same time authorize the issue of fifty millions in treasury notes, and also made a legal tender. He then replied to and combatted the claim of Mr. SHERMAN, that the Government is in honor bound to keep the legal-tender circulation below four hundred millions. If no more greenbacks could be issued by it, and treasury notes could be issued *ad libitum*, the promise was worthless. He argued that a greater volume of currency was needed, since the seceding States again shared with us the use of our currency, than during the war. Instead of increasing the amount of currency to meet the wants of a population thus increased by nine or ten millions, the opposite policy had been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, who had even contended that the amount of precious metals possessed by a country was no index to its wealth and prosperity. Mr. HENDERSON believed it was to the interest of nations to accumulate by industry as much gold and silver as they could. Abundance of money makes interest low and the people prosper; a crisis occurs every ten or fifteen years, and is caused by paying too much interest, not by over trading. He read a statement which he had prepared showing the amount of circulation, *per capita*, at different periods since 1863, to show that it was much less now than during the war. The decrease is gradual from 23.70, June, 1864, to 10.28 February, 1868. He said the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. FESSENDEN) in 1864, had issued nearly ninety millions of new legal-tender, carrying no weight or accumulated interest, and many more millions of small Seven-thirty notes payable to bearer; afterward putting on the market a loan of $32,000,000, for which bids were received to the amount of $70,000,000, and claimed that new loans should now be negotiated in the same manner to take up the six per cent. debt, which was daily gnawing at the very vitals of industry. Mr. HENDERSON wished to pay every farthing of the debt, though the bonds were purchased at fifty to seventy cents on the dollar, it being quite easy, he said, to so regulate the interests as to do justice to debtor and creditor. He would even waive the terms of the contract, and admit payment in gold to be obligatory, provided the creditors would reduce their interest so as to compensate for appreciating their bonds, even from 71, the present value, to the par of gold. He read tables showing the value of securities at from one to six per cent. interest for different periods, from five to fifty years, from which it appeared that if a six per cent. ten-year bond is worth only seventy-one, the rate per cent. on a par bond, assuming money to be worth six per cent., would be a little over two per cent. The proposition to fund at five per cent. assumes that the debt is worth 92 56-100. It was not worth so much, nor did the creditors pay as much for it. He said, if the creditors refused to fund on fair terms he would not fund at all, but adopt such policy as will enable us to take up the securities as they mature, at which time all can proceed by taxation and new loans at 3½ or 4 per cent. to take their place. He denied that a depreciated paper was the greatest of curses; a 6 per cent loan, equal in bulk to one-eighth of the nation's wealth was a worse. England has two noted institutions: a national debt and a poor-house system. Let us beware that we are not also cursed with the latter. He contended that even $1,000,000,000 of circulation would become depreciated. That was the amount in March, 1866, when gold fell to 125. He contrasted favorably our condition now with our condition at the close of the Revolution and with that of France when she entered on a system of paper issues, and contended that the difference was so great as to make their citation as a warning inappropriate. He claimed that a larger circulation was needed on account of the great extent, comparatively, and sparse population of our country, and because the old credit system was nearly abandoned, for which, and other reasons, he thought double the amount *per capita* was needed here of that required in England and France; or, making allowance for their greater wealth, half as much more, which would give us an aggregate circulation of $1,500,000,000. He claimed that the rise in gold was owing to the iron policy of contraction which had placed the resumption of specie payment almost beyond the pale of hope. He said the amount of gold in the country was not over $225,000,000, which, with the bank circulation limited to $300,000,000, was wholly insufficient a circulating medium. After enlarging on the evils resulting from an insufficient amount of circulation, he said the country could afford to wait the pleasure of the bondholders on the subject of funding their securities into a new loan. If they wish to keep them we will pay the interest; if the debt must be funded it would be better to reduce the interest, and pay the market rate of discount on the bond. He thought the Government could save hundreds of millions by issuing securities with a lower rate of interest and placing the equivalent discount in the body of the bond, which gain would arise from the difference of opinion as to when the debt can be paid. Capitalists think in from ten to twenty years. Mr. HENDERSON thought no such thing. Even if it were paid in ten years the immediate effect of his plan would be to lessen the amount of the annual interest budget, and if it were not paid for fifty years he gave figures to show that by increasing the amount now and lessening the interest, great saving would be effected. If we cannot get the consent of our creditors to pay it, and not lose the present opportunity of securing the great advantages resulting therefrom, he thought it too much that creditors should ask both a gold contract and high rates of interest which the country could not pay. No nation can show a ratio of increase in national wealth equal to 5 per cent. The rate of increase in England is 2 5-6 per cent.; in the United States, from 1810 to 1868, it was 4½ per cent. He read statistics to prove that the great commercial convulsions of the last forty years in England and America had their origin in the payment of interest, and contended that the Government should strike a blow at the system of high rates. He denied being a repudiator. He adhered to the contract as he understood it plainly to read. He sought the same end as the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. MORRILL,) but thought his plan would result in a failure. After replying at length to the various criticisms on his bill, made by Mr. MORRILL, and recapitulating the arguments in its favor, he closed with an expression of the hope that if it was defeated, no other funding bill would be passed during this session. At the conclusion of Mr. HENDERSON'S remarks the bill was postponed.

IMPEACHMENT ORDERS.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Select Committee of Seven, offered the following resolutions and orders:

*Resolved*, That at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the Senate will proceed to consider the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, at which time the oath or affirmation required by the rules of the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment, shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, as presiding officer of the Senate, sitting as aforesaid, to each member of the Senate, and the Senate will, at the time aforesaid, receive the Managers appointed by the House of Representatives.

*Ordered*, That the Secretary of the Senate lay this resolution before the House of Representatives.

*Ordered*, That a copy of the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate, while sitting on the trial of impeachment, be communicated by the Secretary to the House of Representatives and a copy thereof delivered by him to each member of the House of Representatives.

*Ordered*, That the articles of impeachment presented against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be printed.

Mr. GRIMES moved that they be considered *seriatim*.

Mr. DIXON objected to their consideration, but afterward withdrew the objection.

The motion of Mr. GRIMES was adopted.

The question was on the resolution.

Mr. EDMUNDS was opposed to the first part of the resolution, because, by the standing rules they were required to proceed to that duty at one o'clock to-morrow. He hoped it would be modified.

Mr. HOWARD said the House was not bound by law to take notice of the rules of procedure of the Senate, and therefore, resolutions in accordance with the rule should be presented to the House for its information.

Mr. EDMUNDS argued that it would form a bad precedent; it might be held to be necessary in the future. He moved to substitute for the first order the following:

*Ordered*, That the Secretary be directed to inform the House of Representatives that to-morrow at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Senate, pursuant to the standing rules, will proceed to the consideration of the impeachment that the House of Representatives has presented.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the point had heretofore been raised that after they were sworn as a court, the Chief Justice being present, it would be necessary to adopt rules, perhaps those already adopted, perhaps others. He suggested simply giving notice to the House and to the Chief Justice without entering upon this question of the rules. He thought the resolution unexceptionable.

The amendment was lost.

The resolution and the first two orders were adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to lay the third on the table, saying that they could furnish the House copies of the rules after they had organized into a court.

The order was then adopted.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same Committee, presented an additional order providing for a notice to the Chief Justice, requesting his attendance as presiding officer and for the appointment of a committee to conduct him to the chair. Adopted.

The Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. POMEROY, WILSON and BUCKALEW.

On motion, the Senate then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEW IMPEACHMENT ARTICLE.

The House proceeded, as the business first in order, to the consideration of the additional article of impeachment offered yesterday by Mr. JENCKES.

Mr. JENCKES proceeded to address the House in advocacy of the article. He said it was not offered for any sensational purpose, or from any antagonism to the Managers, or to the Committee, but was the result of deep consideration on his part. He referred to the reckless, defiant and intemperate harangues of the President, while he was swinging around the circle, and to the peculiar ideas of Mr. JOHNSON, as to his right to judge of the constitutionality of the laws of Congress. It was through his inspiration, he said, that the people of the South were arrayed against each other, and that the reconstruction of those States had been delayed. That all these, and other acts, which Mr. JENCKES denounced, connected with the War Department difficulty, were guilty acts, no one would deny; and behind them all was the criminal intent. Who had made the Executive officer the judge of the constitutionality of the law? His functions were purely executive, and the doctrine that he was to judge of the constitutionality of the laws, was a monstrous heresy. If he thought that the laws were unconstitutional, he had one remedy, and that was the resignation of his office. It was in that view that the proposed article was drawn up. It charged not only violation of the laws, but it also charged criminal intent. The evidence that had satisfied Gen. GRANT of a criminal intent of the President, satisfied him (Mr. JENCKES) and would satisfy the Senate. The great crime for which the President should be removed from office, was the crime charged in the article. It was not proper to charge the great criminal with a small offence, when he could be proved guilty of an attempt against the liberties of the people. He hoped, therefore, the article would be adopted.

Mr. HIGBY next addressed the House, remarking that the House should not, in this important matter, follow the lead of one or two members, although they had devoted themselves to the particular consideration of the subject. He confessed that in reading the articles reported by the Committee he found nothing charged in them except an attempt to violate the Tenure-of-Office law. He did not think that in the charge there was breadth enough to satisfy the people, but the article presented by the gentleman from Rhode Island went beyond that, and showed the criminal intent of the President. That criminal intent was not only to remove Mr. STANTON, but to get possession of the war power of the nation, through which he would have tried to carry out his usurping powers. He therefore deemed it necessary to lay a strong ground-work on which to erect the edifice of impeachment. He referred to the fact that even after the Impeachment Committee had reported the articles, the Managers had subsequently, on further consideration, reported two additional ones, and so he thought that if the members of the House would judge for themselves, and not be entirely governed by the Managers, they would support the article offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said he had read carefully the article offered by Mr. JENCKS, and he was satisfied that it was a good article, and it ought to be adopted. He would therefore vote for it as he would for any other additional article which might be presented, and which could be sustained by evidence, but he would himself prefer that the members should go into the Senate with the first three or four articles and press them to judgment. With this view he desired to offer a resolution directing the Managers of the Impeachment to present to the Senate the first four articles of impeachment agreed upon by the House, that they proceed to ask the judgment of the Senate thereon after the proper hearing, and that if they afterward deemed it necessary, they should present the remaining articles agreed upon.

Mr. BINGHAM expressed the hope that the resolution would not be agreed upon.

The Speaker stated that it was not before the House.

Mr. JENCKES then moved the previous question on the adoption of the articles offered by him. It charges an unlawful intent and design on the part of the President to assume and exercise the control and command of the armies of the United States, without being bound by the laws establishing the rules of the Government and the regulation of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The House, under the lead of Mr. BINGHAM, refused to second the previous question, and then on his motion the article was referred to the Managers.

THE ARTICLES PRESENTED TO THE SENATE.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate in company with the Managers, to present to that body Articles of Impeachment.

At 1:45 o'clock the Committee of the Whole of the House returned to the Hall, and its Chairman (Mr. DAWES) reported that the Managers to impeachment, on the part of the House, had presented to the Senate articles of impeachment against the President of the United States, and had been informed by its presiding officer that the Senate would take action thereon, of which due notice would be given.

PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, offered various resolutions for the printing of extra copies of documents, which were adopted.

He also reported back, with a recommendation that it do pass, the Senate bill in relation to the promulgation of the laws of the United States, which was passed.

COURTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORIES.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the United States Courts for the Kansas District over the Indian Territory. Adopted.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBER.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, called up the joint resolution reported from that Committee relative to R. R. BUTLER, Representative-elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee.

The joint resolution provides that Mr. BUTLER be admitted to a seat as a Representative on his taking the usual oath to support the Constitution, and the test oath, with the exception of the following words:

"That I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States."

Mr. DAWES explained the facts in the case, stating that Mr. BUTLER had been before the secession of the State of Tennessee an ardent, outspoken, uncompromising supporter of the Union, but that he afterward, carried away by the popular sentiment, was elected member of the Legislature, and had qualified as such by taking the oath to support the Southern Confederacy. In the Legislature he sometimes voted for measures calculated to aid the Confederacy, and sometimes against them, but he had done all he could to advance the Union cause, and to shelter and relieve those who suffered or were imprisoned for its sake.

Mr. MUNGEN inquired whether JOHN YOUNG BROWN had done as much against the Union cause as this man (BUTLER) had done.

Mr. DAWES replied that both JOHN YOUNG BROWN and P. R. BUTLER had done what would prevent them from taking the test oath, and if he had found in the life and character of BROWN what he had found in the life and character of BUTLER, he did not think so mean of himself as to suppose that he would not ask for Mr. BROWN that which he now asked for Mr. BUTLER. He did not know what Mr. BUTLER'S political sentiments were, nor how he would vote if he were admitted to his seat, nor did any such ideas govern his action.

Mr. KERR, a member of the Committee on Elections, proposed to amend the joint resolution by relieving Mr. BUTLER from the necessity of taking those other portions of the test oath that consist in declaring that he had never voluntarily given aid, comfort, countenance and encouragement to the rebellion, and that he had never voluntarily rendered obedience to a government in hostility to the United States, the evidence showing that Mr. BUTLER could not take those portions of the oath.

Mr. BAKER supported the resolution, commending the patriotism of Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. PRICE opposed it, declaring that while he occupied a seat on this floor he would not abate one jot or tittle of the stringency of the test oath, and that what he would not do for a Democrat he would not do for a Republican.

Mr. COOK, a member of the Committee of Elections, moved to recommit the joint resolution, with instructions to the Committee to report a general law providing that no person elected to office shall be required to take the test oath, if he shall have been relieved from disability to hold office under the Constitutional Amendment known as the fourteenth article; also, to report a bill to remove the disabilities of R. R. BUTLER in the manner provided for in such article.

Mr. SCOFIELD had no objection to such a general law, but he did object to the necessity for having a special act along with it.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend the preamble so as to make it recite that R. R. BUTLER had performed honorable service in the army of the United States from September, 1863, to May, 1864. That was the only ground on which he would vote for the joint resolution.

The matter was allowed to go over for the present.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Mr. BEAMAN offered a resolution instructing the General commanding the army to report the number of votes cast for and against the adoption of the Alabama Constitution. Adopted.

SALE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

On motion of Mr. HULBURD, of West Virginia, the Senate bill for the sale of the Harper's Ferry property was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE DUTY ON FOREIGN COPPER.

Mr. DRIGGS offered a resolution reciting that the duty on foreign copper is disproportionately low; that ruin is threatened to the copper producing interests; that while the duty on iron is 60 per cent. and on lead is 50 cent., on ingot copper it is only 15 per cent., and on copper ores only 5 per cent., and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of so amending the tariff laws as to impose a duty of five cents per pound on imported ingot, pig, bar and rolled copper, four cents per pound on pure copper and three cents on copper ores. Adopted.

THE OREGON INDIAN WAR.

Mr. MALLORY presented a communication from the two Oregon Senators on the Oregon Indian war claims. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

ARMY AFFAIRS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether it is not desirable for the purpose of economy, and for the safety of the public property in New-York, to purchase grounds on the Battery sufficient to erect suitable warehouses. Adopted.

FRAUDS OF CLAIM AGENTS.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution reciting the frauds of claim agents, and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what further legislation is necessary for the better protection of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic. Adopted.

OFFICERS' BACK PAY AND BOUNTY.

Mr. MCCORMICK introduced a bill in relation to back pay and bounty of officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REMOVAL OF FENCING.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the architect of the Capitol was instructed to have removed the high and unsightly iron fence now forming a lane through the old Hall of Representatives.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BARNES introduced a joint resolution respecting National Banks in liquidation. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House, at 4:30, adjourned.

# SUPREME COURT.

## The McArdle Case—Arguments of Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Turnbull.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, March 4.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Mr. CARPENTER resumed his argument of yesterday. The exact point of conflict seemed to be this: He maintained that when Congress entered on the discharge of a specific duty by virtue of a power conferred by the Constitution, such duty was not limited by the limitations applicable to other objects found elsewhere in the Constitution. The point of the counsel for the appellant was, that Congress must discharge its duty subject to the restrictions in other parts of that instrument. The issue is thus clear and distinct, and if he could show that this Court had held even once that Congress in exercising its power could try citizens by court-martial the argument on the other side would be gone. After references and arguments he said, the proposition could not be maintained that citizens can never be tried, excepting by a jury. When the Constitution leaves a power untrammeled it could be fully exercised. He argued that Congress can perform its duty of aiding the loyal people of Mississippi to establish a republican form of government, and that it was the sole judge of the means necessary to carry that purpose into effect. Congress, after mature deliberation with the facts and witnesses before it, had decided that while the process was going on in a civil State Government, crime must be repressed, and the only means by which this could be done was by military supervision, and persons could be arrested for breaches of the peace and tried by military commission. MCARDLE complains that he was illegally imprisoned. A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out to inquire into the facts. The authorities having him in custody brought him before the Court and set forth the causes and manner of his imprisonment, and the only question was whether the provision in the Reconstruction acts which authorized his arrest and trial for his offence in this manner was constitutional, and if so, the appellant will be remanded; if not, he would be released. He should not discuss the general policy or political wisdom of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as this was a proper subject of debate in Congress, which had power to change the system.

Mr. CARPENTER argued that the Milligan case and the decision of the Court upon it were not applicable to the one before them, and, having disposed of the fifth point, namely: That the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, with its supplementary act of March 23, 1867, regarded as embodying the means adopted by Congress for establishing a State Government in Mississippi, violates no provision of the Constitution. He stated his sixth point to be this: That inasmuch as Congress entered upon the prosecution of the war against the South in 1861, this Court is and will be judicially bound to recognize war as still existing until Congress shall declare it to be terminated; and the acts in question may be defended as an exercise of belligerent rights. In the course of his argument he said: Had the conciliatory measures of the Government accomplished their purpose without the shedding of blood, there would have been some compensation. Were the rebel States even now willing to take their place in the Union, it might be wisdom to forget as soon as possible the dreadful past. Instead of this, however, these States come into this Court charging oppression and tyranny upon the most indulgent Government that ever existed on earth. If instead of compassing their fall they come here to contest and wrangle, claiming immunity from punishment, while resisting and thwarting the purposes of Congress, they will drive on a discussion of this question. Then, it must be discussed and if this shall tend to remind the people of the North that they have conquered the rebels of the South, and it shall provoke the Government to speak with its sovereign voice; if, in the meanwhile, reconstruction in the South stands still, and her people have to submit to military rule; if her fair fields remain desolate, her trade and commerce languish, her industry be not employed and fail of their reward, she cannot say we did it. In conclusion he insisted that the providing of Governments for the South sprang from necessity, as much as if the territory had been conquered from Mexico, or from any other foreign Government. Congress has taken the middle course. It did not propose to burn the Southern towns, or put any of the citizens to death, nor to admit them into full communication on laying down their arms, but designed to provide for their restoration to all political rights and privileges in a mode which will best secure that object.

Mr. TRUMBULL followed on the same side. His colleague had presented the question so forcibly and eloquently that there was but little for him to add to the argument. He, in the first place, denied the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court for the State of Mississippi, under the act of Feb. 5, 1865, to hear this cause; and if he should establish that proposition, of course this Court could not entertain jurisdiction of it. The decision of this Court on the motion to dismiss the appeal and denying the motion, did not touch the question of jurisdiction in the Circuit Court, which he proceeded to show. The act of Congress of March 2, 1867, recites in its preamble that no legal State Governments for the adequate protection of life and property exists in the rebel States, and that it is necessary that peace and good order shall be enforced until loyal and Republican Governments can be established in said rebel States; therefore the South is divided into military districts and subjected to military authority, and it is made the duty of those assigned to the command to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and punish all disturbers of the peace, either by the local civil tribunals, or the Commander shall have power to organize Military Commissions or tribunals for that purpose. All interference of State authority is declared to be null and void. The act provides further that the military commanders shall be temporary, and cease when the State of Mississippi shall be represented in the Congress of the United States. He read those sections for the purpose of bringing before the Court the object and intent of the act of Congress. It was a law for the Government of the Military Commanders in Mississippi Gen. ORD was in command. Here was a rule prescribed for his government by Congress, under the authority of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. TRUMBULL then referred to legal authorities to show that the Supreme Court had time and again decided that a person might be guilty of a military offence by violating a military law, not a part of the rules and articles of war, although he was not in the military service. Mr. MCARDLE was arrested under the law for inciting insurrection, and being in military custody, charged with a military offence, the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the case. But it might be said that the act of Feb. 5, 1867 was unconstitutional, and that the act of 1795 was constitutional. Admit these premises, and admit that the acts for putting down the monstrous rebellion were unconstitutional. If the Court should come to such a conclusion, it would have no bearing whatever on the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. TRUMBULL read various authorities to show the principle that the Court is bound to follow the political department of the Government in the construction of treaties or laws, and that it is the duty of the Court to execute the law as they find it. In Scott vs. Jones, the Court defined what a State is, namely: "A State is a member of the Union; a body politic owing obedience and conformity to its Constitution and laws. In quoting the case of MARTIN vs. MOTT, he asked the Court to apply that decision to the present case. The President was invested with authority, under the act of 1795, to call out the militia for the purpose of repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection. It was then said that the exigency did not exist, and that, therefore, the President had no right to exercise such authority. The Court, however, said that he was the judge of the exigency, and that everybody was bound by his decision when made. But counsel said the authority is limited, and that it must be shown that the exigency existed, and that the President is only authorized to call out the military to suppress insurrection and to repel invasion. The Court held that the question of exigency could not be traversed, and that it was a political power, and the answer that the officer acted by authority of the President was conclusive. Apply the same principle to the case now before the Court. The counsel for the appellant say that all has been peace in Mississippi for the last two years. Gen. ORD was sent there to suppress insurrection, Congress having given the direction. Was this Court to inquire whether this officer did right in arresting MCARDLE, who incited insurrection when they did not in the former case inquire whether the military officer did right in arresting MOTT who refused to respond to the call of the President, and who could not say whether the President judged rightly of the exigency or not. The legislative department says that there is no legal Government in Mississippi for the protection of life and property. It directed the President to assign a military officer to that Department. The officer was placed at his disposal. He went thither in obedience to the law of Congress and at the command of the President of the United States. He arrested this man MCARDLE, who was charged with inciting insurrection. Yet counsel for the appellant propose to traverse the fact whether there was a Government in Mississippi, and whether MCARDLE incited insurrection to do the very thing which Judge STORY says cannot be done. The case of Luther against Borden was also in point, and the Court should not proceed to inquire into the facts which existed at the time MCARDLE was arrested, as to whether such exigency occurred which required his arrest, or whether a State Government existed. Suppose this Court, which was not invested with the power, should determine to inquire what was the condition of things in Mississippi at that time, Congress might have invested the Court with the power to so inquire; but it has not done so. Suppose the Court were to undertake to do it on the ground that this power is being abused by Congress. Judge STORY has already answered the question. Any power is liable to abuse. Suppose that the Constitution had invested the Court with authority to call out the militia to repel invasion and suppress insurrection, might not the power be abused? Yes, power might be abused wherever lodged. Those who framed the Constitution thought proper to lodge power in another department. That the power might be abused was no argument against its existence.

Mr. TRUMBULL then proceeded to give a brief history of Mississippi, saying: In 1817 that portion of the Territory now constituting that State was authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union. In December, 1817, Mississippi, under its Constitution and State Government duly formed, was admitted into the Union. Counsel for the appellant said that Mississippi had an unbroken chain of existence until the military took possession of the State. But was this so? Was it a State when Mississippi was making war on the United States, when every member of the Legislature took an oath to support a Constitution in hostility to the Constitution of the United States? That rebel State did everything which our Constitution said it should not do. It endeavored to enter into treaties and alliances with foreign States. It kept ships and troops, and engaged in war; and yet, notwithstanding all these things, it was claimed, by counsel for the petitioner that Mississippi was a State of the Union at the time. Could it be possible to maintain such a position? To overthrow the State which made war on the United States Government to destroy it we called forth two millions of men. The chain was broken when the State of Mississippi set up a government in hostility to the United States; it then ceased to be a State of the American Union; that is to say, its State Government and political organization as a State of the American Union were destroyed, but its territory and people were still there; its citizens were subject at all times to the laws of the United States. It was, however, impossible for several years to enforce them; but the legal interpretation is that the laws of the United States extended over the people of Mississippi before as after the rebellion. In order to understand these things they must examine the relations which a State bears to the United States, and this he proceeded to do, maintaining that one is independent of the other in the exercise of power. Mississippi made war as a State on the United States, and the United States had the same power to conquer and subdue it. In this contest the State of Mississippi was overcome; she was subject to the conqueror just as much as if we had conquered so much territory from Spain. Mississippi by her act of war had no rights left. The Federal power remains as it was before Mississippi was conquered by the arms of the United States. This Court has so decided in the prize cases, and there was in addition the sanction of the Legislature, which in 1861 passed laws to enable the Government to prosecute the war with efficiency and vigor. The States made war as States and were conquered as States. The question of the power of Congress to pass the Reconstruction acts was not before the Court. The only question is that which grew out of the exercise of military authority under the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplemental thereto. He proceeded to show that Congress had authority to pass these acts. He wished to say that he was as much devoted to the Constitution, and had as much respect for its provisions, and venerated all of them for the protection of the rights of citizens, and valued them as highly as any of the rebels who are now resorting to that Constitution which so lately they sought to destroy. He claimed, he repeated, as much veneration for it as any man. He believed in the power of the people and the progress of the nation in wealth, population and advancement in science; and that not only the liberty of this people, but of all peoples were to be defended and promoted by maintaining the Constitution as our fathers made it. There may be cause to change it, but it must be changed in the constitutional mode. It was made to be perpetual and immortal. He believed that there could be no such construction of its provisions as would destroy its vitality. He then proceeded to call attention to the grants of power in the Constitution and relation to Congress, and in conclusion, he held that an insurrection does exist in the State of Mississippi, or such a state of things that makes it necessary to call forth the military power of the country. The President having assigned a General of the army to command in Mississippi for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, and Congress under the authority of the Constitution and the decision of the Courts having taken precautionary measures to suppress insurrection, this Court is bound by the decision of the political department of the Government. If the Court hold differently and can inquire into this question, then we insist that the act of Congress is strictly constitutional and the power to pass it is to be found in the grants to Congress, specifically named for carrying on war, and repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection, and for governing the country, which does not belong to any States but is yet within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States; that in the progress of the war the State of Mississippi destroyed the Government which existed prior to the war, and the armies of the United States having destroyed the Government set up in its place, left the people without Government; and that, according to all international laws, this Government having belligerent rights, had a right, through the military power, to place a Government over Mississippi, temporarily, at least; but before this can be done, there must be an interval of time when anarchy must prevail, unless the military intervene for the protection of the people. It was for Congress to determine how long this period shall be, and Congress not having yet determined when civil government shall be restored, this Court is bound by its decision, but if the Court is not thus bound, the facts of the case are such as to warrant the exercise of the power of the grants to which he had referred. In further argument he said the jury trial which is guaranteed by the Constitution is no more a constitutional right than the right to make war, and both these provisions are to be construed to the state of things in which they are applicable. The Court could no more make jury trials imperative in a state of war, than a military force could be brought into court to decide judicial questions. Both are distinct.

The argument will be continued to-morrow.

## The Bank Defalcation in Washington.

*From the Washington Star, March 2.*

For several days past painful rumors have been in circulation of a heavy defalcation in one of the banks of this city; the accused party being a well-known citizen of Washington. The defalcation it seems was at the banking-house of GEO. W. RIGGS & Co., the accused person being Mr. JOHN C. CLARKE, for the past twenty years teller at the bank, and one of the most trusted employes of the firm. In the early part of last week Mr. RIGGS discovered an error in the cash account of Mr. CLARKE, and upon mentioning the fact Mr. CLARKE immediately accompanied Mr. RIGGS to his private office, where, it is said, he made a full confession of the whole matter, acknowledging that he had for some time past been using the money of the bank to loan to some of his friends, but expected to have returned the same before it was discovered, and that he had appropriated for that purpose between $30,000 and $40,000. He immediately transferred to Mr. RIGGS all his property—valued at $12,000 or $15,000—consisting of a large brick house on First-street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and other property in different sections of the city. He also handed Mr. RIGGS about $26,000 worth of paper, which is properly indorsed and secured, and upon which the money will be realized. Besides this, he will transfer to Mr. RIGGS all his right to a large claim which he has in New-York City, and which will be paid in the course of a few months, thus making the money all good, and preventing any loss to the bank. Mr. RIGGS and the other members of the firm express great regret at the occurrence, as Mr. CLARKE has been with them from boyhood, and always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of each member of the firm. He was very much esteemed by a large circle of friends in this city. With the advice of his friends he has left the city. No action will be taken against him by Mr. RIGGS, as the bank loses nothing. Mr. CLARKE is a son of the late MATHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, who was in public office for many years here.

# NEW-YORK.

## The Nomination of Gen. McKean for Auditor Rejected by the Senate.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 4.

In Executive Session to-day, the Senate rejected the nomination of Gen. MCKEAN for Auditor on a vote of sixteen to eleven. Three Republican Senators—Messrs. STANFORD, FOLGER and CROWLEY voted for rejection.

The Governor sent in JOHN SWINBURN for Health Officer; also Dr. SMITH for Health Commissioner, in place of Dr. PARKER; also GEORGE GEDDES for Salt Superintendent; also two Harbor-Masters and two Port Wardens. All these were laid on the table, and the injunction of secrecy removed, which all means that the Senate will not confirm any nomination made by the Governor until a further understanding.

# THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 4.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the consolidation of the Richfield Springs, and Herkimer, and the Richfield Springs and Cooperstown Telegraph.

Extending the powers of the French Benevolent Society of New-York.

Defining the duties and fixing the compensation of the Clerk of Rensselaer County.

Authorizing the United States Accident Insurance Company of Syracuse to withdraw its securities deposited with the Insurance Department.

Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Brooklyn for Navy-yard purposes.

Relative to ordinances and contracts for street pavements in New-York.

Incorporating Jerauld Educational Institute at Niagara Falls.

Incorporating the Wells' Female Seminary at Auburn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To amend the charter of Syracuse.

By Mr. MORGAN—Requiring the payment of certain taxes on railroad property which is situated in Cattaraugus Reservation, over to the Seneca Indians for school purposes.

By Mr. PIERCE—To extend Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. FOLGER—To preserve order in public meetings, and for the protection of public halls.

By Mr. BRADLEY—Notice of the bill to amend the charter of the New-York Academy of Music.

By Mr. MURPHY—To abolish the $10 fine for public intoxication; also, to amend the charter of the Church of Charity foundation, Kings County; also, authorizing the laying out of Paca-avenue, in New Lotts and Flatlands, Kings County.

By Mr. PIERCE—To enable the National Safe Deposit Company to complete its organization. Also, to close Eleventh-street, Brooklyn, for a canal in place thereof.

By Mr. NICHOLS—For the appointment of a stenographer for the Erie County Courts.

By Mr. GENET—To enable the Harmonic Social Club to hold real estate.

By Mr. PIERCE—To Incorporate the Park Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. CREAMER moved a resolution declaring the present contract system for cleaning streets in New-York a failure, and authorizing the Committee on Municipal Affairs to report what legislation is necessary to remedy the evil, with power to send for persons and papers. Laid on the table.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the Judiciary Committee be requested to report whether it is eligible for the Legislature to choose, on the 6th of April, a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. MURPHY stated that the term of appointment of the present incumbent will then expire, but some doubt has been expressed as to whether another appointment can be made without the passage of a law providing therefor. Adopted.

THE VOTE ON GEN. M'KEAN'S CASE.

The following is the vote by which Gen. MCKEAN was rejected for Canal Auditor:

YEAS—Banks, Beach, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Morris, Morton, Pierce, Stanford, Tweed.

NAYS—Campbell, Hale, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morgan, O'Donnell, Palmer, Thayer, Van Petten, Williams.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For the better protection of the moral and physical well-being of the people of the State.

To incorporate the National Savings Bank of New-York.

To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

To amend Canal Appropriation bills.

To amend the Fire Department act of Brooklyn, Eastern District.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—To divide the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, and to create a new ward.

Also, to amend the Quarantine act.

Also, in relation to Constables in Kings County.

By Mr. BURNS—To incorporate City Central Railroad Company.

Also, to provide for fire expenses in Brooklyn for 1867.

By Mr. KEADY—To incorporate the Life Policy Trust Company of New-York.

By Mr. MATTISON—For the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Also, for the better regulation of firemen in Brooklyn.

By Mr. QUINN—To amend the charter of the Uptown Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. PENFIELD—In relation to the sale of native wines.

By Mr. JACOBS—To create an additional Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

Authorizing the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company to complete its organization under the general law.

Authorizing the town of Saratoga to issue bonds in aid of a local railroad.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. NELSON—Calling upon the New-York Warehouse and Security Company to furnish information concerning its organization and manner of conducting business. Adopted.

By Mr. BAMLER—Extending to the Roman Catholic clergy of Erie County equal facilities with other denominations to enter and officiate in the Penitentiary of Erie County.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Homœopathic College Hospital of New-York.

To amend the act granting to WM. ORTON and others exclusive right to lay telegraph cables between this State and France.

To amend the charter of the St. Lawrence University.

To amend the act relative to frauds and assessments for local improvements in New-York.

The Assembly then adjourned.

## Nominations by Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, March 4.

The Governor has made the following nominations to the Senate, in Executive session to-day:

*Wreckmasters for Suffolk County*—Ellsworth Tuttle and Egbert T. Smith.

*Commissioners of Public Accounts*—Asher W. Cole, *vice* Ira H. Eiting.

*Superintendent Onondaga Salt Springs*—George Geddes.

*Port-Wardens for New-York*—Samuel R. Harlon, of Ulster; John C. Adams, of Newburg.

*Harbor-Masters*—Cornelius Van Cott, *vice* J. R. Wilson; James A. Dumont.

*Sanitary Commissioner for Metropolitan Health District*—Stephen Smith, *vice* Willard Parker.

*Health Officer for Port of New-York*—Dr. John Swinburne.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 661 Tenth-avenue, over the body of ELLEN SMITH, aged 52, and a native of this City, who committed suicide on Tuesday night by swallowing laudanum. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and censured THEODORE BERBERT, clerk for CHARLES KUHLER, apothecary, for violating the law regarding the sale of poisons, also for putting up laudanum in so careless a manner and selling it to a child 7 years of age. BERBERT was arrested by order of the Coroner.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Selections from the Kalevala.* Translated by JOHN A. PORTER, M. D., (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT are securing an enviable reputation by their persistent and praiseworthy efforts to open a vein of literature hitherto buried to American and even to English readers. They call their aim an effort to "engraft great foreign poems upon American literature." The phrase is not a felicitous one, particularly as hitherto it has apparently been owing to no special vigor or brilliancy in the translation that the poems in question have attracted notice, but to their own intrinsic merits. However, the character of the enterprise is well known, and merits approbation, especially as little can be hoped from it in the way of direct pecuniary returns. First, they brought out the Danish legend of *King René's Daughter;* next the Swedish *Frithiof's Saga;* next LESSING'S great poem of *Nathan the Wise;* now, in a return to Scandinavian literature, the *Kalevala*, which is simply a collection of stories from the Finnish mythology, and of the great deeds of Wainamoinen, Ilmarinen, Lemmінkainen, and other heroes as unknown to us as the ante-Agamemnonian heroes, whom, as HORACE says, there was unhappily no Homer to celebrate. Six and forty years ago three learned men began almost simultaneously to collect the scattered Finnish legends—Drs. TOPELIUS, BECKER and LOUNROT. To the last we owe, after ten years' labor and travels, the present collection of epic poems under the title of *Kalevala* (from Kava, the mighty one.) The very interesting introduction to this work refers to a curious correlation of this with the Wolfian theory of the origin of the Homeric poems. "Here," it says, "was a long epic poem, with as much unity of plot as the *Iliad*, yet made up from songs collected from different mouths, and actually pieced out after it had once been published, by new additions to almost every part." One thinks instantly of OSSIAN and MACPHERSON, or again of CHATTERTON; but so does our editor, and vetoes the hypothesis of Dr. LOUNROT'S dishonesty. We must not protract this notice by any analysis of the *Kalevala*. It is a record of founders and heroes and demigods. It has the monotony and incertitude, but also the charm, (in its social, theological and political allusions,) of the Northumbrian Cædmon, or the Anglo-Saxon poems of Beowulf or Judith, or the immortal Nibelungen Lied. For the rest, the poem is in a strongly accentuated trochaic metre, whose remarkable emphasis has been happily preserved in the translation. By the way, the metre and subject both inevitably recall Mr. LONGFELLOW'S *Hiawatha*.

—*Concentration and Chlorination*, by GUIDO KUSTEL.—(*Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco, and *American Journal of Mining*, New-York.)—There is a growing conviction among American mining engineers, that the time has arrived when greater economy must be introduced into the operations of extracting, preparing and reducing our metalic ores. The epoch of large profits from reckless and wasteful management is passing away, and many devices for more accurate and thorough working, which were hitherto rendered inoperative by the high prices of labor and material, are now not only possible but imperatively demanded. The most intelligent professional engineers and metallurgists are frequently heard to express the opinion that the great desideratum is not new processes or apparatus, but increased skill and care in the handling of those which are already in use, either here or in other countries where mining and metallurgy are reduced to a business, guided by science and experience. The difference in economical conditions, which has prevented the adoption of many European contrivances, is disappearing with our advancing settlement and commercial development of the great Western mining fields; and the sole remaining obstacle to progress is the lack of proper information among the classes employed in this industry. Many expedients are suggested to remove this evil, among which are the projects for State and National schools of science; but, without pronouncing upon the merits of any of these schemes, we may assert, as a proposition, which none will deny, that thorough and practical American text-books on subjects connected with the exploitation and beneficiation of mineral deposits, are needed more than anything else. The paucity of our literature in these respects is matter of universal knowledge. The English manuals themselves are few and costly, besides being, to a considerable extent, inapplicable to our circumstances. The French, and, above all, the German books, are full of valuable and suggestive information, but comparatively inaccessible to those who are ignorant of those languages, or unfamiliar with their technical nomenclature. Besides, to put an encyclopædaic scientific work into the hands of an untramed minor, as a guide to his judgment, is like turning loose a sick man in an apothecary's shop, with instructions to make up his own prescription. All these foreign manuals need to be edited, as well as translated, for our use. The new work of Mr. GUIDO KUSTEL, on Concentration of Ores, and the Chlorination Process of PLATTNER, (two distinct and separate treatises,) is an attempt to perform this needed service in one of the most important departments of mining. On both the subjects mentioned it is our only manual; but it is entitled to high credit for its intrinsic merit, as well as its isolated position. The different methods of crushing, sorting, dressing, concentrating and separating ores are rationally discussed in its pages, and illustrated with abundant plates and diagrams. The book is not a mere repetition of European works, though the classical treatises of GAETSCHMANN (unfortunately never completed) and RITTINGER are used as a basis, upon which much new and purely American matter has been superadded. The name of the author, and the success of his previous work on Nevada and California process of silver and gold extraction, will secure for this production a wide circulation.

—*Stories of the Gorilla Country.* By PAUL DU CHAILLU. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) Books of adventure in wild countries always possess a fascination for young folks, and we have no doubt that this entertaining narrative will become very popular with that class of readers. DU CHAILLU'S stories of the cannibals and of his adventures in the vast forests of Africa, and among the wild beasts and men no less wild, are told in a picturesque, vivacious style. The book is well illustrated with wood-cuts representing African customs, scenery and adventure.

—*The Stranger in the Tropics.* (New York: American News Company.) Persons undertaking a journey to Havana could avail themselves of no better guide than this serviceable and convenient book. It contains much valuable information in regard to preparation for the trip, the climate and scenery of Cuba, the best way of living and traveling there, and other matters that concern the comfort and pleasure of tourists. A map would add to the value of the work. One is referred to in the list of illustrations, but the copy of the book sent us for notice contains none.

—*New Novels.*—HARPER & BROTHERS have brought out for No. 307 of their Select Novels *Margaret's Engagement*, which is a piece of trash—quite worthless—and, in addition to its other defects, it is disfigured by cheap slang. For No. 310 they republish *Brownlows*, an excellent story, just finishing in *Blackwood*. We have read it with great interest, and consider it to be one of Mrs. OLIPHANT'S best novels. From the HARPERS we have also *Playing for High Stakes*, by ANNIE THOMAS, whose novels have an assured popularity, being always carefully written and well sustained in interest, and *One of the Family*, by the author of *Carlyon's Year*. The latter writer is newer to fame than Miss THOMAS, but her works are well worth reading, and that before us is quite entitled to that commendation. *Anne Judge, Spinster*, by FREDERICK W. ROBINSON, (ROBERT M. DE WITT,) is more sensational than the foregoing. The style and incidents of the story are far from commonplace.

—*Men of the Time.* (New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.) This is the seventh edition of an exceedingly useful manual, revised, enlarged and brought down to the present day. Two features have been added, which greatly enhance its value as a work of general reference. The first is a key to assumed names, which will enable the reader to trace the authorship of any volume published, with the initials or a pseudonm only affixed, and the second is a biographical index, giving the dates of birth and death of many eminent characters, and a reference to the editions of this work in which their biography is to be found. The biographical notices are necessarily brief and compact, but in general contain the main facts of the life of every person of whom it is necessary to know anything, and this is all that could be reasonably demanded of a biographical dictionary.

—*The Monthly Phonographic Magazine.*—Mr. JAMES E. MUNSON, well-known as an accomplished phonographic reporter in this City, has commenced the publication of a neat magazine, under the above title, devoted to the interests of the stenographic art. As it is printed in phonographic characters it does not furnish very lively reading to those who are unacquainted with short-hand; but for experts as well as for beginners in the art we should think it might be a useful manual.

—*The Northern Monthly.*—We are happy to see that the "literary organ" of New-Jersey continues to flourish and give signs of that sort of encouragement which the great Hungarian delicately phrased as "material aid." Since its first appearance the successive numbers have steadily increased in value and interest, and if it only goes on in the same good way, it cannot fail of obtaining high rank—in time—as an American magazine. Let us suggest, however, that "The Farewell of the Fig-leaves" is a rather indelicate title for an article on modern dress, and also that one slashing article of this sort would have been quite sufficient for one number. JULIUS HENRI BROWNE'S reflections on "The Ballet as a Social Evil," would better have been reserved for a number or two ahead. OLIVE LOGAN'S sketch, "An Empress on Skates," is lively and well-told, as are all the sketches of this talented lady, who is achieving a very high reputation as a magazinest.

### Norwood in Book-form.

We are glad to learn, as our readers will be, that HENRY WARD BEECHER'S admirable New-England novel is soon to be issued by SCRIBNER & Co. in a handsome crown octavo volume of nearly six hundred pages. *Norwood* as a serial was one of the most popular works of fiction ever published in America. Though wanting somewhat in that dramatic interest and action usually relied on by story-writers, it won a vast and sympathetic circle of readers by a certain power in the delineation of character not to be found in ordinary works of fiction, by vivid word-painting of scenery, and by its open-hearted human sympathy with all that is good, just and beautiful, and its truly Christian charity for those whose weakness or whose education exposes them to be the easy prey of temptation. The book is thoroughly imbued with the better spirit of New-England, though none but a New-Englander modified by liberalizing associations out of New-England, could ever have written it; for it depicts the land and the descendants of the Puritan Fathers from a point of view never attained by one who has lived his whole life in Yankeedom.

The volume will be published next week, and will no doubt be as popular in book-form as it was as a serial.

## GEORGIA.

### The Reconstruction Convention—The Judiciary System—Divisions in the Republican Party, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

The Judiciary report has been under discussion again to-day. The sections providing for the appointment of the Judges and other judicial officers were adopted, to my astonishment, with scarcely any debate, and it seemed that the Radicals had either become Conservative, or that they did not know what they were doing. When the clause in relation to the appointment and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace came up, BRYANT seemed to wake up. He immediately threw out his skirmishers, advanced with his whole force, and insisted that the learned Justices shall be elected by the qualified voters. He intimated that this was only a prelude to a general trial of strength on the whole subject; that a reconsideration of the action of to-day will be carried to-morrow; and that the people must be the masters of the Judiciary as of all other branches of the Government. At this stage of the proceedings the Convention adjourned to allow both sides to caucus and decide on their future course. In conversation with a leading Georgia Radical, I was told that an attempt will be made to undo all that was done to-day, and to declare that the Supreme Court Judges alone shall be appointed, and that all other judicial officers shall be elected.

While many prominent Radicals individually favor the appointment system, and regard it as the best and most just check on the universal suffrage as at present ordered, I have no doubt that if BRYANT and his adherents wish it the elective principle will be adopted. Everything at present indicates a reconsideration of the proceedings of to-day, with a view to restrict the principle of appointments and make it apply to the Supreme Court alone, or, perhaps, as an extreme of concession, to the Superior Courts and the Attorney-General. The Conservatives, who were rejoicing with exceeding joy over the smooth and undisputed success of the judiciary report, are a good deal taken aback, and are very fearful as to the result. They predict, if the District Judges, Justices of the Peace and the ministerial officers of the judiciary are elected, negroes will be chosen in all that large and important section of the State where the blacks have the majority. By the new law the Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount involved does not exceed one hundred dollars, and have the power to decide without the intervention of a jury. It is therefore important that they should be capable, intelligent and upright men, and that proper precautions should be taken, for the present at least, against the possibility of negro voters being able to elect men of their own race to fill positions of such trust and responsibility. There is no subject connected with the proposed organic law of the State which more directly affects the interests of the people than the judiciary system. If the judges, sheriffs, jurors, &c., are placed beyond the reach of political excitement, the hazardous experiment of universal negro suffrage will be more tolerable than it will be if candidates for judicial office are compelled to descend into the political arena, and court popular favor among those whose votes in many places largely outnumber the votes of what is called the superior race.

The fact that so many of the delegates are candidates for various offices of every sort, makes them very wary of every measure which even appears to curtail the privileges and powers of the negroes, whose votes and favor they are so desirous to win. Men who a short time ago would have resented as a deadly insult the charge that they could associate with negroes on terms of equality, can now be seen any day or night holding sweet converse with full-blooded Africans, sitting with them on terms of perfect social equality, drinking the social glass and puffing the social cigar in private parlors, and private bedrooms, and treating the "niggers" of old as distinguished guests whom they apparently delight to honor. These men, and they are very numerous, will agree in private conversation that it is exceedingly desirable to guard in every way against the election of incapable, corrupt and ignorant men to judicial office; but when it comes to the adoption of the only means by which this can be effected, many of them decline to take the necessary steps, on the ground that they cannot "afford to offend their colored constituents."

Another party has sprung into existence within the last twenty-four hours in relation to the coming State elections. It is called at present the Anti-relief Party, and numbers in its ranks some of the most intelligent and respectable members of the Convention. Its foundation stone is opposition to the relief bills, the homestead exemption law, &c. Its object is to defeat the BLODGETT, BULLOCK, FARROW, JOE BROWN parties, to defeat the Constitution if possible, but if that cannot be done to defeat the election of State officers under the Constitution who are in favor of the relief measures. The leaders of this party do not at present expect to have strength to elect their own men—that is anti-relief reconstructionists—but they calculate that by running candidates of their party they will divert from the Radical pro-relief party a sufficient number of voters to ensure the election of Gen. GORDON, or whoever the Democratic nominee may be.

It is now generally understood that the Convention will adjourn "subject to the call of its President at any time within three months," on the 11th of March. On the 14th or 16th the Radical Republican delegates will meet as a Republican nominating Convention, together with full delegations of carefully selected men from the counties which are now represented by Democrats, anti-relief men or Conservatives, and from those counties which are not directly represented at all. "Everything is fixed, "I was informed last night, by one who knows; and while Mr. BLODGETT may agree to modify in some minor and unimportant particulars the present arrangement of "the slate," beyond a shadow of a doubt Mr. R. B. BULLOCK will be the nominee for Governor. The Union-Leagues in thirty or forty counties have already nominated Mr. FARROW, and the adherents of this gentleman will never agree to support the nominee of the Convention, if their favorite is excluded. Thus the chances are good of a triangular contest among the anti-Democratic reconstructionists, and it would not be at all surprising if the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, should thus win the victory, especially if the Democratic party should resolve, as is now mooted, to abandon all opposition to the Constitution before the people and concentrate its energies on electing State officers of its own.

An ineffectual attempt was made to-day in the Convention to pass a resolution approving the impeachment of the President, and lauding Congress for its nerve, patriotism and adherence to the Constitution. The majority of the Convention, however, were of opinion that the subject is not one on which they are called to give Congress any advice or express any opinion. It was also attempted to rescind the rule limiting speeches to five minutes. This, too, failed. The consequence is that all the orators will be invited to address the public on the state of the country in "off hours," and two or three will let off the steam every night between now and the day of adjournment. STONE MOUNTAIN.

## CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

### Projected Removal of the State Capital from Sacramento—Heroic Self-Sacrifice of Democratic Legislators—Elder Knapp and a Very Troublesome Spirit—A Strange Phenomenon—An Exciting Boar-Chase—A Hard Job.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

The question, "shall the State Capital be removed from Sacramento to a more central location?" is by no means a new one. The unfitness of Sacramento as a location for the State Capital has long been felt, and the most strenuous efforts have been made, from time to time, to effect its removal. San José thinks that she is entitled to the honor of becoming the Capital of the State, and has adopted a novel method of carrying her point. On Saturday an invitation from her authorities for the Legislature to visit the city, and learn and consider for themselves its great advantages, was laid before both Houses. To the Sacramento members this invitation had an ominous look, and they seemed to feel that its acceptance would seal the doom of their city. They bitterly opposed the acceptance of the invitation, and moved that San José be thanked, but that a press of business prevented the Legislature from leaving the city at the present time. The motion created a general laugh, and called forth many uncomplimentary remarks, one member calling Sacramento nothing more than a big mud hole, so completely surrounded by water that it has to be leveed to prevent its inhabitants from being completely drowned out. The invitation was accepted by a large majority, and the Legislature turned their backs upon the city of mud for a season. They took the train yesterday morning for San José, thereby creating a feeling of horror in the minds of all respectable church-going people, who seem to see in this Sunday excursion on the part of the law-makers of the State a virtual repeal of the Sunday law, of which result there is but little danger. The Republican majority in the Senate are not going to throw so great an advantage into the hands of the Democrats, who secured the German vote by solemn promises that the law should be repealed, and thereby carried the State. Those promises have not yet been fulfilled, and the prospects that they will be are as distant now as before election. The Germans have received the cold shoulder in all the appointments. It serves them right. They sold their principles, as they thought at a high price, and have received in payment nothing but a bunch of sour grapes.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

The State Senate has passed a bill which will probably be concurred in by the House, providing for the election of Congressmen next Fall. As Congressmen are now elected, California is likely to go without any representation between March and December every other year. As this is not a party measure, all the papers in the State advocate its adoption.

A PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The *Evening Dispatch*, a little one-horse concern, known heretofore as the organ of the eight-hour men, has been purchased by Gen. VOLNEY E. HOWARD, who was an aspirant for Senatorial honors in the late election. The General has acquired a great deal of notoriety throughout the State by accusing his Democratic brethren of corruption in the election of his opponent. The new organ is Democratic in its politics, and nominates Gov. HAIGHT for President.

FRAUDS IN THE LATE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The resolution appointing a committee to investigate the late election of Senator, and ascertain whether any improper influences were brought to bear upon the members of either House to secure their votes for certain candidates, has received its quietus in the House. The members acknowledged the necessity of an investigation, in order to clear their own skirts from suspicion; but, to use the words of a Democratic member, they were willing to bear the reproach in order to save the State from the heavy expense which would attend an investigation. This declaration is regarded all around as a very slimy way of crawling out of a very bad slough.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

The devil, which assumed the form of a spittoon, and flew at Elder KNAPP'S head two or three times during his stay in Stockton, continues, according to daily reports, to reign supreme in that city, notwithstanding the reverend gentleman's six weeks' labor to drive him out. The latest freak for which he is held responsible is that of lifting tender infants from their warm cradles and placing them upon the cold bare floor. This may seem very funny, but it is no joke to the poor mothers, who are obliged to pass sleepless nights by the bedside of croupy infants. The lifting of a baby from the cradle by unseen hands occurred at the residence of a well-known citizen of Stockton, and the facts in the case are vouched for by several other equally well-known citizens who were present. The mother hearing a loud cry, ran to the cradle and found the babe lying on the floor by the cradle with no one near it. She placed it in the cradle and in a few minutes it was again lifted by invisible hands and placed upon the floor. The poor lady being in doubt whether she was asleep or awake called in several of the neighbors who were familiar with the operations of spirits, but they were completely nonplussed and could give no explanation whatever. This may all be the work of departed spirits, but Elder KNAPP insists that it is the work of the devil himself; and for all we know to the contrary, he may be right.

WONDERFUL PHENOMENON IN NATURE.

Said Eastern people probably entertain the idea that Californians are somewhat given to the marvelous; but they must bear in mind that California is a great country, and wonderful things happen within her borders which are not even dreamed of in any other part of the world. During the recent flood on the Mokelumne River, near the town of Lockeford, the water was more than two feet high on the north side, than during the flood of 1861-2, while it was about as much lower on the south side. Will not some one well versed in the wonders of nature send us a solution?

NEW EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. Dr. BROCK, late of Minnesota, who arrived on this coast a few steamers ago, for the purpose of establishing a theological seminary, has purchased the building known as the Collegiate Institute, at Benecia. It is to be conducted on the thorough church plan, and will of course be obliged to look exclusively to that denomination for support. If the Episcopalians extend the same treatment to their seminary that they do to their Bishop, it will soon die a natural death. During Bishop KIPS' long residence in this State, he has not received five hundred dollars from the churches of his diocese, either in presents or money, and that his only means of support was the interest money from a small private fortune. I have these facts from a prominent member of the church, who bitterly lamented their want of love and respect to their Bishop.

REV. DR. ELLIS.

It is expected that this eloquent divine, who has made his mark as preacher since he came to this coast, will soon resign the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church and return East. His engagement with the church was only for a year, which has just closed. The church is offering him every inducement to remain, and it is to be hoped that they will be successful.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Last Sunday an accident occurred on that fashionable drive known as the Cliff House Road, which resulted in the death of one man, the serious injury of a woman, and the complete destruction of three buggies. It seems that a single team, occupied by a man and woman, commenced racing with a double team. The horse was young and fiery, and as he came down the hill to the Cliff House, the driver found that he could not control him. At this time a buggy was being backed out of the shed, and the runaway horse dashing forward, struck the wheel of the out-coming vehicle, throwing the occupants, a lady and gentleman, to the ground. Another buggy, occupied by three girls, was next run into, and the buggy completely demolished, but the women were not seriously injured. The runaway horse then dashed into the shed and ran the buggy against one of the supporting posts, breaking it to pieces, and throwing the man and woman out with tremendous force. The man fell on his head, and when taken up was completely insensible. He never rallied, but expired in a few minutes. The girl was stunned by the fall, and remained insensible for some time. The horse which did all this mischief was not injured in the least.

A BOAR HUNT.

San Francisco like other young and growing cities very often gets excited, and oftentimes over very small matters. The old days of chivalry seemed to have returned yesterday. A boar was discovered flying up Montgomery-street at a fearful pace, followed by four Mexicans who were yelling like mad. In a few minutes over one thousand people were following the chase. Just as the boar was turning into Montgomery-street four lassoes rang through the air propelled by four strong arms. Four nooses fell with unerring aim upon the fore-quarters of the doomed quadruped, and before he could express his feelings of indignation at the treatment he was receiving, by a respectable squeal, he was rolling on the ground trammeled and entangled. It was an exciting sight and everybody seemed to enjoy it.

A DIFFICULT JOB.

The Grand Jury of Contra Costa County having indicted all persons who were present at the Chandler-Harris fight, Sheriff MORSE has been sent over to arrest any one he can lay his hands on. The Sheriff will have his hands full for some time to come as more than three thousand persons were present. ROD.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE MUSEUM FIRE.

### The Scene Yesterday—A Bear Found Alive in the Ruins—He is Hunted Through the Streets and Captured—Death of the Giraffe and Convalescence of the Elephant.

Yesterday morning the ruins of Barnum's Museum continued to attract multitudes of visitors, and shorn as the spectacle was of many of its grander adjuncts, it was still a scene of more picturesque magnificence than any ever presented by the art of the scenic-painter. The great ladder of ice that during Tuesday was admired by thousands was gone. The fire ladder, which was left reclining against the Broadway walls, and, being deluged by the streams playing upon the fire, had by the action of the frost been transformed into a ladder whose sides were crystals and whose wrungs were frozen cascades, had been carried away, stripped of its beauty, and was nothing but a common ladder after all. But the walls remained, and to them their icy mantles still clung in prodigal and beautiful confusion. The great street lamp-posts before the main entrance were pyramids of ice—fitting close to the lamps, and showing everywhere their contour, and from the rims of the lamps frozen fringes were pendant. All this, glittering in the morning sunshine, was still a sight worth walking many blocks to see, and thousands gathered in the course of yesterday to look upon it. There were but very few present at any one time, however, for the peremptory policemen greeted any protracted lingering with an invitation to "move on" that was too pressing to be declined.

The great sensation of the day, however, was at too early an hour to be enjoyed by any but the most unfashionable riser. An exciting bear-chase in the heart of the great City was the sensation that late-comers found they were too late for. At 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, Sergeant SCHOFIELD, of the Eighth Precinct, saw a black bear, apparently unscorched, sitting quietly on his haunches in a second story window of the ruins. It was a strange sight for Broadway pedestrians, but stranger yet to the shivering beast, which sat there looking about, as though he could not comprehend what had became of his former comfortable home. Sergeant SCHOFIELD making an effort to reach the beast, it fled at his approach and clambered down inside the wall, and creeping into a hole, disappeared under the ruins. The Sergeant reported the fact of the existence of the animal, and preparations were made for his capture as soon as daylight should come. Meantime the news that a bear was alive in the ruins spread in the neighborhood, only to be met with the most jeering incredulity and the oracular remark that if he had not been burned up he certainly could not have escaped both drowning and freezing. At an early hour yesterday morning, however, Sergeant POLLY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made a reconnoissance, and under a pile of bricks, in a small den made at the extreme front of the building by the falling of a portion of the floor, he found the bear working vigorously to keep himself warm. The animal was harried from his retreat, and, eluding the efforts of the Sergeant to capture him, made his way over the ruins into Mercer-street. The Sergeant followed and, joined by Officer CROWN, of the Eighth Precinct, gave chase to the bear, then making his way up Mercer-street. Distancing his pursuers, the number of whom was constantly increasing, every citizen joining in the strange hunt, the bear turned from Mercer into Bleecker-street, from Bleecker into Broadway, from Broadway into Prince-street, and turned into Marion-street, when, finding himself hemmed in on all sides, he turned into the first open door. It happened to be that of a small provision store, and the occupants flying in consternation to an inner room, the bear ensconsed himself behind the counter, where Sergt. POLLY slipped a noose over his head. Once captured the bear followed many illustrious examples by recognizing the situation, and allowed himself to be led to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house as quietly as though he was nothing more than a house-dog. An hour or two after his capture CHARLES E. FROST appeared on behalf of the Museum Company, gave the police authorities a receipt for the bear and took him away in a cage.

Yesterday morning, too, the giraffe was found dead in the stable to which he had been removed. He had succumbed at last to the wounds received in extricating him from the flames, aggravated as they were by the partial suffocation he had endured, and exposure to the weather after his removal from the building. No one who saw that beautiful animal brought from the fiery furnace can ever forget the sight. The poor brute had fallen down a short flight of stairs, and when he reached the street his jaw was broken, there was a deep cut over one of the eyes, and the great animal frightened by his terrible surroundings was but a huge mass of helpless suffering flesh. His eye was lighted, but with mute agony, and he submitted passively to the hands of the dozen men required to force him through the street to a place of safety. A giraffe of great size and beauty pushed by main force through the snowy streets of our City, and amid a thick shower of fiery cinders from a great conflagration was a sight rare seen. The giraffe is dead, and the $20,000 at which he was valued is added to the great sum of the disaster; but the baby elephant, which on Tuesday was thought to be dying, is now out of danger and will be saved to his owners. This little animal has throughout acted in a most commendable manner. He allowed himself on the night of the fire to be led from the building without making any resistance. He stood patiently in the street for an hour waiting in the intense cold for the next move, and has now added to his achievements by getting well when everybody said he must surely die.

At a late hour yesterday the ruins at the Museum still remained undisturbed. The fire had been completely extinguished, and all the engines withdrawn, and the police guard lines drawn close around the burnt buildings, thus leaving Broadway travel entirely unobstructed. Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, whose presence in charge of his force on the night of the fire we inadvertently omitted to mention yesterday, has, in thus contracting the police lines at the earliest possible moment, displayed a judgment that might be more frequently imitated without detriment to public convenience. The contraction of the police lines did not in any wise interfere with a strict watch over the ruins, as Capt. MILLS still kept a cordon of officers around them, and what little of value might be left was preserved to the owners.

A meeting of the attachés of Barnum's Museum was held yesterday afternoon in the Dramatic Hall, East Houston-street, for the purpose of devising means through the instrumentality of one or a series of dramatic performances, to relieve the necessities of the most needy of the 135 persons who are now thrown out of employment in consequence of the recent conflagration. The meeting was called to order by Mr. GEORGE HERBERT, exhibitor, and a permanent organization formed by the election of Mr. HERBERT as President.

Several letters of sympathy containing promises of encouragement were read.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the several theatrical managers in the City, to make arrangements for the use thereof for one or more nights and afternoons.

A resolution prevailed that the proceeds, whatever they may be, be divided equally among all, irrespective of age, sex or former position. Among the communications read was one offering to lease or sell Banvard's to Mr. BARNUM.

### Board of Education.

This Board met last evening, President LARAMORE in the chair.

The Trustees of the Eleventh Ward were authorized to lease the building on the southwest corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, for the term of one year from May 1, 1868, to be used temporarily by the Male and Primary Departments of Grammar-school No. 36. The same gentlemen were authorized also to hire the basement of the Baptist Church in Sixth-street, near Avenue C, for the same term, to be used by the Female Department of the same school.

The sum of $21,000 was appropriated for the purchase of three lots on the northerly side of West Thirty-ninth-street, commencing at a point 125 feet west of Seventh-avenue, as a site for Colored Grammar-school No. 3.

By resolution, the Comptroller was asked to place the sum of $300,000 in the hands of the City Chamberlain for the use of this Board.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $15,000 to the purchase of three lots on the northerly side of West Fifty-third-street, commencing at a point about 300 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for the erection of a building to be occupied by Primary School No. 50.

The Board then adjourned until the 18th inst.

### Board of Fire Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday morning. A communication was received from Messrs. DREW & GORDON asking the Board to attend an exhibition of a new chemical fire engine, at some convenient place, at the earliest opportunity. The invitation was referred to the Committee on Apparatus.

Commissioner MYERS, from the Library Committee, reported that he had received the following sums of money: American Fire Insurance Company, $100; ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON, $50; SPOTTS & HANK, $25; JOHN JAY, $25; PHELPS, DODGE & Co., together with a large number of books.

A letter was received from S. COCKROFT, suggesting that if the steam fire engines had a small hose cock inserted above their water line to permit a piece of inch vulcanized hose to be attached, so that steam can be forced through it into a frozen hydrant, much delay would be saved in thawing hydrants out. The Board, after the transaction of much routine business, adjourned.

## POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ROBBING A BILLIARD PLAYER.

MAURICE H. GRAU, of No. 200 Broadway, entered the billiard-saloon in the Metropolitan Hotel, on Saturday, and previous to commencing play hung up his coat near the table, forgetting for the moment that he had left his wallet, containing $60, in one of the pockets. When he had finished his game Mr. GRAU put on his coat, and immediately discovered that the pocket-book had been stolen. The superintendent of the saloon was informed of the fact, and he remembered that he had noticed a young man loitering near the garment during the progress of Mr. GRAU'S game. The suspected person was subsequently found and handed over to the custody of Officer BROOKE, of the Fourteenth Ward. The prisoner gave the name of FREDERICK BERGMANN, and confessed to having committed the theft, alleging that he had spent a part of the money for a suit of clothes, which proved to be the fact. He was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, and held for trial. He is a German, aged 19, resides at No. 462 Washington-street, and is a bartender.

AN UNGRATEFUL SCAMP.

On the 20th of December last THOMAS KITCHEN, *alias* Wilson, an Englishman, aged 44 years, called at the stable owned by Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams Express Company, at No. 344 West Twenty-fourth-street, and made the acquaintance of the coachman, BARNEY FLANNIGAN. As KITCHEN was quite destitute, the coachman had compassion upon him and furnished him with a clean straw bed in the stable for several nights, besides feeding him. On the night of the 26th of December KITCHEN slept in the stable for the last time, and disappeared the following morning. So did two affghans, a white fur robe, a pair of horse blankets and two lap robes, valued in the aggregate at $600. It was a singular coincidence, and led to some inquiry. Nothing more was heard of the alleged thief until last week, when Officer DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct, ascertained that the fugitive had been seen peddling books in Albany, and a warrant for his arrest was at once obtained. Officer DUNN returned from the State Capital yesterday with his prisoner, whom he arrested at his lodgings. Both Mr. HOEY and the credulous coachman made affidavits against the prisoner, when he was fully committed.

THE BITER BITTEN.

THOMAS HAYES, an Englishman, aged 23 years, was seen in Broadway at a late hour on Tuesday night, endeavoring to dispose of a bundle of unsaleable newspapers, by shouting "Extra! containing news of the assassination of President JOHNSON." This cry startled the pedestrians and residents along that thoroughfare, and many purchased papers from HAYES, believing his statement to be correct. Officer BRADY put a sudden stop to the deception by arresting the newsvender on a charge of disorderly conduct. When arraigned before the magistrate yesterday the prisoner was required to find bail for his future good behavior. It was stated that HAYES has frequently resorted to such practices in order to sell the superabundant papers left on his hands.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER.

On the 10th of December last Mrs. SARAH STARLING, of No. 349 Canal-street, was riding down Broadway in a Fifth-avenue stage. Next to her sat a man whose appearance she particularly noticed, and nearly opposite sat a man who near Reade-street attracted her attention by seeming to be deeply agitated by the contents of some paper he was reading. At Reade-street the man next to her got out, and a moment or two afterward she found she had been robbed of a pocket-book containing $125. She reported the case to Inspector LEONARD, giving a minute description of the man who sat next her, and this person being believed to be the notorious WESLEY ALLEN, the police were instructed to arrest him. Notwithstanding ALLEN is well known to the officers, he was not encountered, although diligently sought for, until Tuesday last, when Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, found him in a Broadway car, in University Place. Capt. MILLS arrested ALLEN, and removing him from the car, started with him for the Station-house, but ALLEN broke away. He had run but a short distance, however, before he was recaptured, and soon afterwards safely locked up in the Station-house. Being arraigned, ALLEN greeted the charge with considerable incredulity and demanded an examination, which was granted, and he was committed.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

About 7 o'clock Tuesday morning GEORGE MUNDORFF, salesman in the store of Mr. SIMMONS, No. 669½ Broadway, was alone in the store when a party of four men entered and desired to look at some opera-glasses. He showed them many of the desired articles, but they were difficult to please, and none suited them. The clerk saw the man nearest the door put three pairs into the pockets of his coat, and on going around to recover the property one of the men struck him a violent blow, and the man with the glasses ran out. The clerk pursued and caught the thief, but he broke away and resumed his flight, but soon found himself in the strong grasp of Officer CORKEY of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had joined in the pursuit. The prisoner gave the name of GEORGE DELMAR, said he was a carpenter, claimed to be entirely innocent, and was committed in default of $3,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

BADLY WANTED.

JAMES W. TALLMADGE, whose arrest on a charge of false pretences was noticed in the TIMES of Monday, has suddenly found himself in very great demand. Yesterday twenty-three persons appeared to prefer complaints of a similar nature against him, and a Deputy Sheriff also came with several orders of arrest in civil suits. The prisoner is still held for examination on the original charge.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

AN OWNER FOUND.

Monday last we chronicled the arrest of JOHN MCNEILLY by Officer DWYER, of the Tenth Precinct, having in his possession various articles in a bundle, which he endeavored to satisfy the officer contained cabbages only. Yesterday THOMAS REID, of No. 34 West Twelfth-street, identified all the articles found in MCNEILLY'S possession as his property, valued at $135, and stated that they had been stolen on Sunday night last. Three other complainants appeared who had lost clothing which had been found in MCNEILLY'S trunk, at No. 80 East Broadway. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail in each case, for trial at the General Sessions.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held Tuesday evening at their library in Second-avenue. The attendance was large. HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK, Esq., read an interesting and exhaustive paper on "Major NOAH'S project for establishing on Grand Island, in Niagara River, a City of Refuge for Jews throughout the World." The speaker gave those present considerable information on the subject, and considerable amusement was occasioned by the reading of contemporary criticisms on the project. Major NOAH intended to build a city to be called "Ararat" on the island as a city of refuge for the entire Jewish nation, and the speaker gave him credit for sincerity in the scheme, though he considered him to be under a strange hallucination in the premises. After the reading of the paper it was accepted with a vote of thanks, and a copy solicited for the archives of the Society. A debate of short duration ensued, after which the Society adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met Tuesday afternoon, Commissioner CRANE in the chair. The Committee to whom was referred the proposed petition to the State Legislature for the erection of new public markets in this City, submitted a report which was referred for further consideration to Commissioners LINCOLN, MANIERRE and STONE. The complaints from citizens of Jersey City with reference to the powder schooners *Eclecta*, and *Sallie and Maria*, lying near their wharves, were ordered to be sent to the Metropolitan Fire Department Commissioners for investigation. A ballot taken for President of the Board for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous choice of Commissioner GEO. B. LINCOLN. Dr. HARRIS, in his weekly report of vital statistics, says, that in the last week of February there were 437 deaths in New-York, including 88 in the public institutions. There were 134 deaths in Brooklyn, and 11 others in Kings County institutions and streets beyond city limits.

INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL CHURCH AND HALL.—It is designed to erect in London an International Memorial Church in which American divines visiting England may preach and minister. A hall is to be connected with the church and fitted up as a library, in which conferences and public meetings may be held. It is believed that such an institution will contribute to a better understanding between the two nations and to the formation of a common sentiment upon subjects of equal importance to both nations. Rev. FREDERICK TOMKINS, D. C. L., has lately arrived in this City for the purpose of furthering the enterprise, and a public meeting for this purpose is to be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street this evening, at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rev. FREDERICK TOMKINS, of London, and others.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of JAMES T. WATSON, aged 9 years, whose death from being run over by a Belt-avenue car, on the 12th of January, has already been noted. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was so severely injured that it became necessary to amputate both legs, this resulting in pyemia and tubervolosis....Coroner SCHIRMER was also notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the remains of MARY CLARK, a domestic, aged 28, and a native of this City, who died yesterday from injuries received by her being run over by a Third-avenue car a few days ago.

THE CARNIVAL.—To-night the celebration of the Carnival will be continued by the Arion Society, whose annual reunion is to occur as usual, at the Academy of Music. The very successful rehearsals which have been in progress at the Germania Assembly Rooms during the past two months, give great promise that the affair will be without a rival for spectacular effect. The carnival will be well-nigh at an end next week, when the Purim ball is to take place. The Purim ball is always notable for the brilliancy of the assemblage, the splendor of the costumes, and the excellence of the music. This year, as it is to be the inauguration ball at Pike's Opera House, a particularly magnificent spectacle is looked for.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.—Capt. F. C. WAGNER, United States Pension Agent, yesterday began the semi-annual payment of pensions to disabled soldiers in the basement of the Treasury building in Wall-street. Capt. FORBES also began the payment of bounties to the relatives of soldiers who were killed during the rebellion, at his office under the Custom-house. The attendance was not large. There were about one hundred and fifty present. Capt. WAGNER pays off about three thousand men; their bounties range from $2 to $30 a month, and his semi-annual peyments amount to over $200,000. The district includes the river tier of counties. About two hundred and fifty men are paid daily.

LOSSES AT SEA.—The losses at sea during the month of February amount in number to thirty-two vessels of all kinds which have been destroyed or are missing, involving a destruction of property to the value of $1,648,000. Of the vessels lost two were steamers; seven, ships; two, barks; nine, brigs; and twelve were schooners. The calamities whereby they were destroyed were as varied as their classes. Eleven are missing, supposed to have been lost, four were abandoned, one was burned, and one sank in consequence of a collision.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. TOWER, U. S. A., Hon. T. H. Woods, of Albany, and Hon. J. W. Hogstradt, of Hudson, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston, Hon. H. M. Drane, of Wilmington, Hon. P. Merrill, of Vermont, and Hon. J. Barber, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. E. Upton, U. S. A., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Mr. J. Bourinot, and Mr. S. Campbell, of Nova Scotia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

ACCIDENT ON HARLEM BRIDGE.—Yesterday morning, about 2:45 o'clock, Officer DIETZ, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, found a conductor of the Morrisania horse-cars, named JOHN CAMPBELL, lying on the bridge, where he had fallen from the slippery condition of the bridge. The officer found that be had sustained a severe injury from the fall, which rendered him incapable of assisting himself. The officer took him to his home in Melrose.

SEIZURE OF A TUGBOAT.—The steam-tug *Jack Jenet*, lying near the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having been libeled for seaman's wages, and also on a contested question of ownership, in the United States District Court, Marshal MURRAY sent officers on Monday last to seize her, but the Deputies were met by an armed force who drove them off. Yesterday a squad of Marines was furnished by Admiral BELL, and with their aid the seizure of the vessel was accomplished.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The St. Nicholas Hotel property, it is said, is rented for over $80,000 from May next, besides all the store rents. The building, stores and all hardly rent for less than $150,000. The advance in rent in five years is considerably over fifty per cent.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION.—The Commission met at their rooms yesterday, and passed the Contractors usual semi-monthly bills, and adjourned without transacting any other business of public interest.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms, No. 63 William-street.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Four men were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and charged with having burglariously entered the provision store of CHARLES SIMMONS, No. 91 Fulton-street. Their names are HUGH DOLAN, OWEN COLGAN, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY and JAMES MCGUNNIGAL. From the evidence taken before the Justice, it appeared that about 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th ult., Officer ALDRICK found open Mr. SIMMONS' provision store. On examining the store it was found to have been robbed. The four prisoners were subsequently arrested on suspicion; and where the three first mentioned resided—at the house of J. MCCAULEY, No. 10 Franklin-street—the stolen property was recovered. MCGUNNIGAL was afterward arrested. DOUGHERTY turned State's evidence, and said the robbery was planned at 8 P. M. the day of the robbery. An entrance was effected to the store through the rear, while DOUGHERTY watched for the Police. MCGUNNIGAL waived examination. They were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. DOUGHERTY was held as a witness.

THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held in the chapel of the Packer Institute, Tuesday evening, Mr. ALDEN J. SPOONER in the chair. A paper on "The Golden Land of the West" was read by Hon. J. H. WARWICK, of California. An account of the early settlement of the country was given, of the discovery of gold, of the great influx of people of every nation and tongue to acquire wealth, and of the present condition of the State. The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of the paper a vote of thanks was unanimously passed. The audience then dispersed.

## NEW-JERSEY.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A large number of the citizens and church people of Hudson City, on the 24th ult., under the name of St. Paul, organized a new parish of the Episcopal Church, electing Messrs. Tucker and Merrill, wardens, and Messrs. Luxton, Weeks, Camp, Jr., Sarsan, Holsey, Beeton, Brown, Godden, Leigh and Ham, vestrymen. It is intended to begin services on the first Sunday in April—Rev. T. M. THORPE, a young clergyman of eloquence and ability, having accepted a unanimous call to the rectorship. Mr. WM. B. OGDEN and others have promised their substantial assistance in the erection of a church edifice, and the surrounding clergy, including the faithful and learned Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, have expressed their cordial sympathy with the rector-elect and his zealous congregation.

PROBABLE MURDER OF AN INFANT.—A couple of days since a servant girl in the employ of Mrs. ARBUCKLE, residing near the Communipaw Abbatoir, discovered what she supposed to be a doll floating in the cistern at the rear of the house, and so informed her mistress. The latter surmised that it was a dead cat, but when the object was fished out it proved to be a fully-developed new-born infant, and Coroner WARREN was notified. Dr. O'CALLAHAN has since made a *post-mortem* examination, when he ascertained that the child had been born alive; in his opinion it had either been smothered or had been thrown into the cistern and drowned. The Coroner will endeavor to ferret out the perpetrators of the deed.

DETENTION TO CATTLE TRAINS.—In consequence of the snow-storm there were no arrivals of cattle at the Hudson City yards on Tuesday, thirty-nine car loads having been blockaded. At noon, yesterday, only about seventy-five head of cattle from Orange County had come, and a large number of speculators were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the delayed trains.

## LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE EXERCISE OF MILITARY AUTHORITY IN THE APPOINTMENT OF CORPORATION OFFICERS—THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863—VALIDITY OF ITS PROVISIONS TOUCHING THE JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

*The Mayor of Nashville vs. Wm. F. Cooper.*—This is a question of jurisdiction arising under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," and the amendatory act of 1866. Cooper brought his action in the Circuit Court of Davidson County to recover for timber cut off his land, and for taking his fences, &c., during the rebellion. The defendants filed petition for the removal of the cause into the Federal Courts under the provisions of the above acts, and the cause was docketed in the Circuit Court of the United States. On motion the Judge ordered the cause to be stricken from the docket of that Court, and this is a writ of error in consequence of such order.

The petition in the case set forth that the defendants were not the customary officers of the Corporation elected under its charter, but the military appointees of the Government, appointed by the then Military Governor, Johnson, to hold office during his pleasure, and to serve the lawful military purposes of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. All their acts were done under and by virtue of the authority of the President or Secretary of War, by which the Military Governor held his authority, and not under any authority of the Corporation of Nashville. It is further alleged that all the acts complained of were done by the acting Mayor and Aldermen under orders from the Military Governor, and also under orders of the military officers of the United States in command at Nashville. As questions of such a character are to be determined, it is submitted that the cause should be tried in the Federal Courts. The Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States held that the acts of Congress were unconstitutional, so far as they provide for the removal of causes from the State to the Federal Courts in cases where the acts complained of were done under order of the President or Secretary of War or Military Commander, or under any authority other than an act of Congress.

It is contended that this decision is erroneous; for if the defence is that the acts complained of were done under an "authority of the United States," and the decision of the highest State Court should be "against the validity" of the authority set up, a writ of error would lie to the Supreme Court of the United States. And if the judicial power can be applied in its appellate form to such cases, then Congress can authorize its exercise in the shape of original jurisdiction by the proper courts, or by removal before trial. Original jurisdiction, it is contended, so far as the Consitution gives a rule, is coextensive with the judicial power.

This cause, when tried, will raise the question of the validity of such "military appointments," and the further question, whether such a military board, acting as "Mayor and Aldermen" under such authority, bind the Corporation of Nashville by their acts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

THE SHERRY CASE.

This case was continued yesterday and the following testimony was given:

*Joseph Bensusan*, sworn: I am a native of Cadiz, Spain, and am a general merchant and deal in wine; I am in business at Cadiz; am in my father's house which was established before I was borne; I have known about wine ever since I can remember; I have been connected with my father's house for the past ten years; I am familiar with Spanish wines; Cadiz is the main port for wine in Spain; the character of the business of our house is to manufacture and export; I have been acquainted with the house of Lacave & Echecopar ever since I can remember; their principal business is the manufacture and shipping of low grades of sherry wine, which is precisely the same business as that of the house which I am connected with; I am familiar with the low grades of sherry manufactured by Lacave & Echecopar; I have seen samples of the wine under seizure; have been familiar with the low grades of Lacave & Echecopar's wine for eight or ten years; there are other houses besides these and my own that manufacture this same grade of sherry; the character and quality of this low grade of sherry in market is the best quality of wine that can be produced from the grapes of Moquer Rota Cheprona, Port St. Marys, St. Lucas, Provinces of Seville, Cordova, Granada, and, in fact, from all ports of the Southwest Coast.

The witness was then asked what was the cost of the wine.

Here Mr. Evarts objected to this evidence as being foreign to the subject, and claimed that the witness should confine himself to the foreign price of this wine and not to the cost of the manufacture of it.

Mr. Stoughton replied to the objection by saying that they wished to prove that the profits on the manufacture of this wine was but fifteen per cent., and that he wished to show how much superior knowledge of wine this witness had than that of the two English witnesses who testified on behalf of the Government, who had never been at Cadiz or seen this wine before their arrival in this country, and who compared it with wine that was from 1lb. to 3lb. difference in value, and were therefore not at all competent to set the price of this wine in question at Cadiz; that the testimony of this witness was the most reliable that could be got in this case; the two witnesses for the Government had testified that this wine was Xevers wine with no Moquer grapes in it; but the defence intended to contradict that testimony. Mr. Stoughton read extracts from Judge Lowell's decision in a case which very much resembled this one, to show the admissibility of such testimony. Mr. Evarts said that the Government had thrown upon the defence to prove that $16 is the fair valuation for their wine, if they can do this; that there is a market value for this wine in Cadiz, and the Government had proved that there is a foreign market value for this wine as it is exported from Cadiz, and that 75 cents per gallon, free on board, is what is got at Cadiz for this wine; that the defence had got to show that there is no market value of this wine, and that they have set a fair valuation on it. Now, the cost of production is nothing; that has nothing to do with its valuation, which is proved by market value. Here the speaker referred to the Congress spring water and to oil wells, and said it would be ridiculous to bring up the actual cost of these productions, as they really would have nothing to do with its valuation. As the Court had excluded all testimony relating to home market prices, he claimed that the Court should now exclude all this preliminary evidence.

Mr. Stoughton asked to correct one or two statements of Mr. Evarts, and said that the Government was bound to show that there was a market value for this wine in Cadiz, and that it was more than the defence had valued it at. He also read extracts from the testimony of Mr. Melcher, who did not state that he was offered the Crown Sherry for 75 cents per gallon, but that that price was for general grades.

The Court overruled the question at this stage of the case.

The witness proceeded: I know the character of the juice from which the Crown Sherry of Lacave and Echecopar is made; we brand our manufactured wine with a crown and letters J. B.; the low grade of sherry similar to that of Lacave & Echecopar can be obtained in any quantity at 40 cents per gallon; low grade sherrys are substantially the same in quality and price, and Lacave & Echcopar is about the same in value as these other low grades of sherry; their wine is not used in Spain; they ship the bulk of their manufacture to the United States; the low grade of sherry prepared for exportation by our house is not used in Spain; Spaniards generally drink wine in its natural state; all of the low grades are as a general thing exported; nearly all of our exportation are to New-York City and Boston; several of the manufacturers of this low grade of sherry export it to London; there is no traffic among the manufacturers of this sherry; these wines that I have been describing are bought and sold in London. The question of what is its price there was objected to by the counsel for the Government, and it was overruled by the Court, as having no weight in the case; I was in the years 1865 and 1866 offered, in the usual business way, large quantities of the low grade sherries; the offers were made by brokers, as exporting houses never deal directly with each other; I did not know at this time anything about the trouble at the Custom-house here; I distinctly remember these offers, as I had at the time exclusive charge of our cellars; I was quite familiar with some of these brokers, if not all of them, and they were reliable men; most of them I had had transactions with in various grades of wine; I do not particularly remember transactions in combined wine; I had often purchased wine of them in its natural state; there are stores who combine the wines to suit the market; most persons prefer to combine their wines, as it can be done so much cheaper; these combiners keep combined wine, and wine in its natural state also, to sell to exporters.

The question of what was the price of this wine was offered, and was again objected to by the counsel for the Government on the grounds that it is not proved that these brokers had any wine to sell, and that this testimony is not competent to fix the market value at Cadiz.

Mr. Stoughton replied that he thought that this was as competent as the testimony offered by Henshaw & Marshall, who did not prove that the persons of whom they inquired the price had the wine, and he thought that the one evidence was as good as the other.

The Court decided the testimony competent.

Wine similar to that of Lacave & Echecopar was offered to me at prices from $40 to $50 per butt; have never had it offered at a price exceeding $50 per butt, or 130 American gallons; our object in making this wine was to compete with Lacave & Echecopar in exporting this low grade of sherry to this country, where Lacave & Echecopar wine is extensively used; We understand the designation of Mansanilla wine. It is the wine of the country pure and in its native state. The price of Mansanilla varies to some extent in prices; it ranges from $30 to $100 per butt. I am familiar with the course of trade of the house of Lacave & Echecopar in this country. It was my business to become so, and I have exerted myself to learn it. The question as to whether the crown on Lacave & Echecopar's wine enhances its value at Cadiz, that is, whether they could not buy wine as cheap without the crown as with it? Was objected to by the Government on the ground that this had nothing directly to do with the case.

The counsel on the part of the claimants argued that the crown and name had no value in Cadiz, but that the crown and name was what gave it its reputation and, in a great manner, fixed its value here, and that, according to the Revenue laws, wine might be brought here in bottles without any mark or label on, and that here they might mark and label them with name and crown that would give it its greater value.

The Court ruled that the witness might show whether the wine that was offered him had a crown on or not, and in what manner it was offered, and witness testified that wine is bought on its intrinsic value without regard to its marks, and is bought from sample.

*Benjamin B. Sherman was here called and examined by Mr. Webster*—I am treasurer of a sugar refinery company; I was appointed by the Collector as one of the appraisers of the seized sherry wines, in August, 1866; O. B. Dorrance acted with me; he was the United States General Appraiser formerly of Boston. [Mr. Webster here read the oath and report of Mr. Sherman, taken before the Collector of Customs of the port. The report read, that they found the valuation of the wines to be $16 per quarter-cask, market value at Cadiz.] The witness further said: I was formerly in the wine business; have been prior to this an acting appraiser; I was three weeks on this case. [A paper was shown him, which he recognized as the report of what was done on the reappraisment of the wine in question.] I called on Messrs. Richards Schmidt, Arquia, Beecher & McMullen, as witnesses; you have their oaths there.

A record of the re-appraisement was here offered, and objected to by Mr. Evarts, as not being competent.

The Court ruled it as competent.

The document was read by Mr. Webster. It was the report of the reappraisement of the wine in question, consisting of the oaths of the appraisers and witnesses, and description of the merchandise. The wine was appraised in all cases but one at $16 per quarter cask; the exception at $15 per quarter cask.

On cross-examination witness said: In forming our opinion of the value of this wine we called in experts of the City; I had also knowledge of this grade of wine when I was a merchant; I also talked with some merchants who deal largely in this wine, and all this influenced my opinion as the value of the wine; I am familiar with this grade of wine as we dealt extensively in them at one time; we have exported wine ourselves in times gone by, and I had understood that these wines were made in part from the Malaga grape.

*Mr. Bensusan* was then recalled by Mr. Stoughton: We received letters from one Samuel D. Jones asking us what we would export certain wines to the United States for; I never saw Mr. Jones, but those letters you have in your hand were the ones; I answered them.

Here Mr. Stoughton applied to the counsel for the Government for those answers, and notice was given to produce them.

I received these two letters about the usual time from date of mailing.

Mr. Evarts objected to the reading of these letters.

Mr. Stoughton said that these letters were not secondary evidence but a correspondence that actually took place—an offer made in writing and answered in writing, and the defence wished to ask the witness how he answered these letters and on what terms he offered to sell his wine for.

The Court ruled the letters out as irrevelant and incompetent.

*S. B. Farwell*, called and examined by Mr. Stoughton: These letters signed Samuel D. Jones are in my handwriting; I received answers to them; they were sent here some time ago; Mr. Jones has them I suppose; I never received a quantity of wine from the writer; I never received this letter shown me or never saw it before.

*Mr. Bensusan* recalled by Mr. Stoughton: One parcel only of my wines has been seized.

*Cross-examined* by Mr. Evarts: I am a member of the house of Joseph Bensusan, of Cadiz; I am a partner of the house resident in this City; my father's house has been established forty-two or forty-three years; I have been resident here since December, 1866; I came here to take charge of our business, which was in the hands of agents; the fact of our having some trouble with our wines probably influenced my coming; we deal in wine, corks, &c., wine of late years chiefly; we do not sell wine in Cadiz; we buy it there; we do not buy in condition for shipping, but a certain preparation has to be gone through before it is fit for exportation, and we have no wine that would be fit to export just as we buy it, for we have to add spirits, &c., to insure its arrival in a good state in this country; several importing houses in Cadiz use the crown on their casks, &c., not all of them; the wine that was offered to me by Brokers was offered for $40 to $50 a butt; these wines were from several houses; the principal business in sherry is done by offers in the cellars; brokers are exclusively dedicated to this wine, and some call nearly every day. We never bought any combined wines, for we can produce them at much lower rates than we can buy them. Although we did not buy combined wines, the broker came regularly to offer the wines for sale. We never bought wine but in its crude state. Those that offered the wines were persons from different places. The higher-priced wine would be fit for exportation. I have never known Lacave & Echecopar to sell their low grades of wines for forty cents per gallon. I have known wines of similar grades of other houses to sell for 40 cents per gallon; those houses do not export, but sell to exporters; I do not know whether any of the packages were exported just as they were sold or not; I have never known of them exporting; this wine was not a crown sherry; I never heard it quoted in foreign markets, as they never export; I have never bought any of them; they are of the storers of wine in Port St. Mary; they have no counting-room or office in Cadiz, but do their business in Port St. Mary; I have no reason to doubt the signature on the letter I hold in my hand; the export of these low grades of sherry from our house was wholly to the United States. (Here the witness mentioned three firms of Cadiz who to his knowledge shipped to England, one of which also shipped to the United States.) I do not think it usual for the wine to be sold free on board at Cadiz; a number of merchants have large cellars in London, and replace the wine in them as they wish from Cadiz; I have never known wine for the United States to be sold at Cadiz free on board; what the charges free on board are at Cadiz I do not know; I have examined the combined wines, I speak of. The question as to what these wines were made of was objected to and excluded. Before the years 1865 and 1866 I did not have exclusive charge of the cellars; the exporting houses never to my knowledge deal with each other; none of these houses export wine just as they buy it; I presume, though, that as they sometimes buy what is called shipping wine they ship it just as they buy it; we only have had one parcel of wine seized in the United States; that was in Boston; the suit is now pending; my wine was invoiced at an average of $16 50 per quarter-cask; I came here to compete with Lacave & Echecopar; we have never sold wines on order with the price fixed at Cadiz; we have our wine shipped here and sell it at our own prices here.

## UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

*Before Commissioner Osborn.*

REVENUE CASE—CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES.

On Sunday, the 2d of February, Col. Porter, by order of Internal Revenue Collector Bailey, seized the distillery at Nos. 307 and 309 Avenue A, owned by England & Evans. On the occasion of the seizure, Col. Porter and the men who accompanied him were resisted by Wm. England and others, who claimed to be attaches of the United States Marshal's office, and that they then had charge of the distillery. Yesterday Alfred Evans and John M. Hanlon were brought before the Commissioner on the charge of resisting a revenue officer. Wm. England, one of the persons accused, was not present.

*W. Kryzanoski* having been called for the Government, testified that on the morning in question he went to the distillery with Deputy Collector Porter and other officers, and tried to get admission; a voice from the inside asked what they wanted, and they replied they came there by authority of the Government, and wanted to enter as revenue officers; the persons inside said, "you can't get in here;" that they then burst the gate open and entered; that six or seven men were there, and Wm. England was one; that he had a revolver in his hand, and said he had orders from the United States Marshal to shoot any one down who attempted to enter; that Col. Porter told England he was a revenue officer, when the men halloed out that they (the officers) could not enter, and that they would shoot them down; policemen were then sent for by us, the witness proceeded to say, and two came; the policemen told England to put away his revolver; England said we had no right to enter; England then asked Col. Porter for his authority; Porter exhibited it, and the policemen said it was all right; England still insisted he was there by a higher authority, the United States Marshal; we then entered the distillery; these men, England and Evans among them, placed their bodies to prevent us; when we got into the distillery it was full of steam; we went up stairs in No. 307, and Alfred Evans followed us and pushed into the door of No. 309; we got out of the back window of No. 369, and went over a shed to No. 305, the rectifying establishment, and tried, in various ways to get admission, but failed, and came back, and, on getting back, noticed that the still was steaming, and a fire was under the engines. While witness was standing in the office a shower of whisky came down through the ceiling; he knew it to be whisky because as it fell over his face he tasted it.

The case was adjourned till Friday afternoon.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.—March. 4.

*Before Judge Benedict.*

ARRAIGNMENTS.

On the opening of this Court the following parties were arraigned:

J. H. Winter, C. Meagher and Henry Briardy, for having dealt in spirits without having paid the special tax.

John Philips, Brian Ennis and Thomas Reynolds were arraigned on a similar offence.

Charles Kolb and John Philips, for violation of the Internal Revenue law.

## SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

*Before Judge Lott.*

THE RIGHT TO EXAMINE PUBLIC RECORDS.

*The People ex rel Frederick Oreighton vs. Chas. Schurig, Register of Kings County.*—This case came up upon a motion by the respondent, Mr. Schurig, to vacate the writ of peremptory *mandamus* issued by Judge Barnard in this City on the 19th of February, commanding him as Register of Kings County to permit the relator, a reporter for the New-York daily papers, to see and inspect the transfers of real estate in Kings County. D. P. Barnard appeared for the Register, and Joseph F. Daly for the relator. The grounds upon which the Register moved to set aside the writ were that on the day when the alternative writ was returnable in New-York, he filed his return to it in Kings County, and served a copy on the relator's attorney; that nevertheless the relator proceeded on the return day of the *mandamus* to take the default of the respondent at the Special Term in New-York. The position assumed by the Register was, that upon the filing of his return the relator should have demurred or answered to it within the next twenty days; that the issues so raised should then have been regularly tried in Kings County. The Register further contended that the writ was irregular in having been issued out of New-York County instead of by a Kings County Judge. The relator objected to this application on the ground that the motion to set aside the writ should have been made in New-York, where all the other proceedings were taken. Judge Lott overruled this objection on the ground that under the Judiciary act of this State, applications in any matter may be made in the County where the matter is pending or in the adjoining County. Mr. Daly then objected to motion on the ground that the relator's proceedings in taking the peremptory writ were regular; that the practice in New-York has invariably been that on the return day of the alternative writ the relator and respondent appear in Court, and the respondent produces his return, and the relator may, if he pleases, immediately move upon the same for insufficiency and ask his peremptory writ. Judge Lott declared that he knew of no such practice; that it was unnecessary for the respondent to appear in Court, and that he could only obtain a hearing after the return to the writ, by giving a notice of motion for his peremptory relief. Mr. Daily cited the case in 6 Wendell, 559, decided by Judge Sutherland, which has ruled in New-York on this point; but Judge Lott held that it only applied where a notice of motion had been given after the return for the final relief.

Mr. Schurig in his return to the alternative writ, admits that it is his duty as Register of King's County "to show and exhibit at all times to any person who may demand to inspect the same," the deeds and other instruments in his office, as alleged in the writ, but he denies, upon oath, the allegations that he refused on any day to permit the relator to see and inspect such deeds on the day on which they were received. An affidavit of the relator was read, in which he states the he is employed by the Times, *Herald*, *World* and *Tribune* to furnish them daily for publication transcripts of transfers of real estate recorded by deed or other instrument in Kings County; that Mr. Schurig became Register on the 1st of January last; that prior to that time, and until the 3d day of January, deponent was allowed to inspect the deeds received for record in the Kings County Register's office on the same days on which they were received; that on the 3d day of January he was refused the inspection of the deeds received on that day; that on the evening of that day, as deponent was informed by the City editors of the papers above named and verily believed, transcripts of the deeds received on that day in the Kings County Register's office were offered for publication in said newspapers, the person offering them stating that he had special facilities in said Register's office, and would continue thereafter to furnish the transcripts of deeds on the same day on which they were received for record in said office, and one day in advance of the deponent; that on the following day the 4th of January, deponent was again refused access to the deeds as above; that on the same evening the transfers of real estate received at said office during the day were again offered for publication at the same newspaper offices; that on the 6th day of January, deponent again made the same request of Mr. Schurig, to which the latter replied that the only way deponent could get the said transcripts of deeds, was to make an arrangement to pay a clerk whom said Schurig designated to make the said transcripts for deponent; that deponent said he had no objection to paying the clerk, but being responsible for the correctness of the list, and very desirous that they should be accurate, he would rather inspect the deeds and make the transcripts himself. Mr. Schurig replied that he would make his clerk responsible for the correctness of the lists, and would not have a careless man do it; that the manner he prescribed was the only way in which deponent could get transcripts of the deeds on the same days on which they were received. Deponent then acceded to said arrangement, promising to pay the amount required to the clerk designated, named Weeks, deponent first being required to procure a written recognition from the above-named newspapers of his authority to procure the transfers for them. Deponent went to get and procured said paper, (letter produced,) Weeks promising to have the transfers ready on his return, but failed to do so; during the last-mentioned visit deponent saw a Brooklyn reporter named Angell making transcripts of the deeds received on that day. On the 8th of January deponent gave to Mr. Schurig letters from the editor of each of the above-named newspapers, addressed to said Schurig, asking that proper facilities be extended to deponent as the reporter of said papers; that Schurig then asked deponent to go with him to see one Angell, a Brooklyn reporter; that in presence of Angell, Schurig told deponent he thought deponent ought not to come there to take work out of the hands of Brooklyn reporters; that Angell told Mr. Schurig that if deponent was allowed to inspect the deeds on the same days on which they were received for record the New-York morning papers would forestall the Brooklyn papers, published in the evening, by publishing the transfers in advance of them. Mr. Schurig said that must not be the case, and to prevent it, deponent, he said, could not be allowed to have access to the deeds until the day after they were received. The relator concludes his affidavit by stating that transcripts of transfers are procured for publication in New-York and other places on the day on which they are received, and were thus published in the above-named papers one day in advance of the transfers in Kings County.

Joseph F. Daly for relator; D. P. Barnard for respondent.

## SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—March 4.

*Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.*

COLLISION BETWEEN A STEAMER AND A CANAL BOAT—ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

*Indemnity Insurance Company vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company.*—This is an action to recover $4,300 the value of a canal boat with its cargo, a load of oats, which was destroyed on the North River, near Troy, by coming in collison with the steamboat *C. Vanderbilt*, in July 1864. Plaintiffs in this action were the insurers of the cargo and are assignees of the claims of its owner.

The defence is that the collision was owing entirely to the negligence of those having charge of the canal boat. Testimony was taken *pro* and *con* as to the circumstances attending the collision, and the case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Burney, Butler, and Parsons for plaintiffs, C. and S. T. Jones for defendants.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II—March 4.

*Before Judge Daly and a Jury.*

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE—HEAVY DAMAGES.

*Amelia Kaiser vs. Leopold Kalmann.*—This was an action for damages for a breach of promise of marriage, alleged to have been made by defendant, who is a widower with grown up children, to plaintiff, who at the time was his servant girl, and about 18 years of age. Both parties are Germans. It appeared from the testimony that the day of the wedding was set for the 27th of May, 1866, and defendant had bought his intended bride a wedding dress and invited his and her friends to the nuptials. The reason why the event did not take place was owing, as defendant claims, to an occurrence which forms the defence to this action. About eight days before the contemplated wedding, as he testified, he came home about 4 o'clock one morning from a surprise party that he had attended in Brooklyn, and found his affianced in bed with his son—a boy of 15. The match was immediately broken off, and the girl discharged. The truth of this incident was corroborated by the defendant's son, but was flatly contradicted by the plaintiff. The jury evidently believed the testimony of the latter, for they gave her a verdict for $2,500.

A. J. Dittenhoefer for plaintiff, C. S. Spencer for defendant.

## DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 4.

In the matter of the petition of R. Watts, guardian, &c.; order granted.

Baker vs. Baker; reference ordered to ascertain a suitable sum for alimony and for counsel fee.

Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Edwin Kelly et al.; motion granted unless plaintiff in ten days pay the costs of the motion—$10. If so it is denied.

Starin et al. vs. Newkirk et al.; motion granted for commission without stay.

Banland et al. vs. Rinderknecht; motion denied with $10 costs.

Stewart vs. Schultz; motion denied.

Ellen S. Adams vs. Frank J. Adams; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Hardaway vs. Hardaway Bolt Company et al.; motion granted.

Tysen vs. Wyeth; motion granted.

Wulff vs. Bohn; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gautier vs. Gautier et al.; reference ordered to inquire as to facts and report.

Schultz vs. McCallum et al.; the default must be opened as to the defendant Bristol; terms of the order to be settled on notice.

The People, &c., John B. Bruner vs. Thos. Brady; prisoner discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 4.

*By Judge Robertson.*

R. P. Dodge et al. vs. Thomas Clyde; motion granted and commission issued.

Aug. Nottlebohm vs. L. Tieman; motion granted; defendant to accept; short notice of trial is required.

Sarah Perry vs. Meyer Rosenplatt; motion granted.

Marts Sumter et al. vs. Wolf Cohen; motion denied.

John E. Caran vs. Thomas Drummond; motion granted, without costs.

*By Judge McCunn.*

John Hobbs vs. Gustave Burge et al.; motion for a new trial denied; papers with Special Term Clerk.

Leopold Mettiestadt vs. North American Railroad Company; motion for a new trial denied; papers with Special Term Clerk.

*By Judge Jones.*

J. N. Collins vs. H. A. Servan; before I can settle this order the paper containing my pencil marks must be submitted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 4.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Hennessey vs. Boyd; the application cannot be granted; there is no such power vested in the Court.

Gavron vs. Schirmer; motion denied without costs, and defendant must appear before the referee on a day to be fixed.

McClave vs. Knight; motion denied.

Roberts vs. Smith; allowance of twenty days made to the third party.

Wood vs. Wood; motion denied; (see mem.)

*By Judge Brady.*

Bergen vs. Friedlander; motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and judgment to stand as security; costs to be paid in five days after service of order entered herein.

Cusick vs. McInnery; motion granted on payment of $10 costs and disbursements of entering judgment; judgment to stand as security.

## BROOKLYN CITY COURT—March 4.

*Before Judge Thompson.*

COLLISION CASE.

*Tate vs. Wilson and another.*—The hearing of this case was resumed. It was an action for $5,000 damages, sustained by plaintiff in consequence of her husband having come to his death through the alleged carelessness of defendants' employes. On the 14th of July last a rowboat, in which were deceased and three others, was run over by the steamer *Norwalk*, owned by defendants, and plying between New-York and Coney Island. Mr. Tate was drowned on the occasion. The question at issue was whether the people in the rowboat or the steamboat were at fault. The jury found a verdict for $600. Ex-Judge Reynolds and Mr. Benedict appeared for defendants, and Mr. Jenks for plaintiff.

## COURT CALENDARS—FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

*Held by Barnard J.*

Oyer and Terminer continued. No Civil Calendar.

*Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
846—Osgood et al. vs. Mills, Exr.
1080—Osgood et al. vs. Mills, Exr.
86—Schefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1036—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
538—Kellogg vs. Spratt.
616—Mills vs. Smith.
1044—Howe vs. Murfey.
1050—Hunt vs. Wash. M. Ins. Co.
420—Am. S. B. H. Co. vs. Perrin.
1052—Warren vs. Clough.
1058—Falkland vs. St. Nich. Nat. Bank.

Nos.
1060—Pratt vs. Pinkerton.
1076—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.
1082—Rodh vs. Herman et al.
1084—Compton vs. Burden et al.
1098½—Anthon vs. Kelsey et al.
1160—Conant vs. Wilkinson.
804—Rogers, Jr., vs. Wood et al.
786—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
6—Foot et al. vs. Harris et al.

*Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
1037—Annett vs. Crary et al
697—Munsell et al. vs. Harris, impl'd.
575—White vs. The Mayor.
959—Ballin vs. Salomon.
790—Schefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1090—Rugg vs. Wagstaff et al.
1010—Darling vs. Waterbury.
284—Webster vs. Racket et al.

Nos.
946—Bonnell et al. vs. Drake et al.
1041—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1043—Monahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1073—Frack vs. Koehler.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
1168—Blumenthal vs. Cohen
1173—Hooper vs. Bailey.
973—Harnenbergh vs. Del. and Hud. Canal Co.
320—Gunn vs. Com. of Emigration.
371—Carpenter vs. Jaudon et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

*Set Down Causes.*

*Demurrers.*

Nos.
14—Dainese vs. Allen et al.

Nos.
38—Cummings et al., vs. Cobaian, &c.

*Issues of Law and Fact.*

Nos.
92—Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz et al.
99—Toklas et al. vs. Sheyel.
106—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
115—McColl et al. vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
119—Bunker vs. Bunker, Executor.
121—Murphy vs. Duncan.
128—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
136—Garner vs. Bird et al.
138—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
141—Hunter vs. Hunter et al.
152—Bolles, Receiver, vs. Duff, Receiver.
156—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Sec. Fire Ins. Co.
158—Ambler vs. Staylive.
163—Smith et al., vs. Dixon et al.
174—Chace vs. Scarf.

Nos.
177—Vanderveer vs. Kent et al.
180—Benedict vs. Baker et al.
190—Mitchell et al., vs. Benjamin et al.
201—Lord, Executor, &c., vs. Boardman.
206—Smith vs. Struver.
213—Van Hook vs. Perkins et al.
229—Sealtzer vs. Sealtzer.
233—Isaacs vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
252—Zimmerman vs. Shoenfelt.
253—Olff vs. Jones et al.
256—Hatch vs. Pengrach et al.
262—New-York and Harlem Railroad Co. vs. Farley.
267—Fountain vs. Weiber et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.*

Nos.
39—Wetzler vs. Desouslany.
74—Tucker vs. Bolles.
86—Rogers et al. vs. Moon.
103—Ertel vs. Wakeman.
123—Doherty vs. Egan.
124—Barber vs. N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
134—The People and Groom vs. Colgate.

Nos.
150—Peabody vs. Hart.
156—Bray vs. Smith.
157—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Corn Ex. Bk.
167—Starin vs. Newkirk.
188—Silbastien vs. Diggley.
189—Susie vs. Kent.
196—S. and W. Sav. Bk. vs. Huyck.

Call No. 202—Bradley vs. De Lavelette.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday next.

*Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
2618—Sturgis vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
3338—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.
3348—Dodge et al. vs. N. Y. and Wash. S. S. Co.
3832—Koenig vs. Schwedler.
2564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3630—McCormack vs. Lees.
3688—Toledo, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
2336—Trask, Jr., vs. Great Western Ins. Co.

Nos.
3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.
3782—Adams vs. Blancan et al.
3760—Dousse vs. Genin.
3788—Hardaway, &c., Co. vs. Caldwell.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Herman et al.
3514—Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
845—McClave vs. Douglass.
541—Duncan vs. Simon.
1040—Lathrop vs. Palmenburg.
1041—Bowen vs. N. Y. Cigar and Tobacco M'f'g. Co.
1048—Nichols vs. Eells.
1049—Mooney vs. Tracey.
1053—Anstice vs. Truax.

Nos.
1055—Mueller vs. Hinderlang.
891—Hurick vs. Wionmer.
1032—Sarner vs. Unger.
1057—Farrell vs. Kiernan.
1058—Dawson vs. Jay.
1159—Smith vs. Devoe.
1661—Powle vs. Hennessey.
1162—Funk vs. Fuchs et al.

*Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
896—Secord vs. Market Fire Insurance Co.
476—McTernay vs. Murphey, et. al.
587—Upton vs. Bedlow.
461—Thompson vs. Godfrey.
560—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2070—Cohen vs. Lohet.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
377—Marshall, Jr. vs. Trask
756—Collins vs. Richards.
356—Whitely vs. Cately.
605—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.
885—Ellithorp vs. Holden.
947—Codling vs. Pike.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
295—Coleburn vs. Schlooman.
285—Lamb vs. Willie.
332—Wagner vs. Sohl.
339—Carr vs. Stout.
344—Mendleson vs. Schroener.
360—Squires vs. Osgood.
363—Wood vs. Weldon Iron Co.
422—Rothschild vs. Lowenstein.
— —Jeliff vs. Sutton.
366—West vs. Brown.
367—Lowery vs. Landheimer.
372—Rosendorf vs. Demond.
373—Dillon vs. Cummings.
374—Wynkoop vs. N. Y. & W. I. M. S. Co.

375—Ayres vs. Bembe.
378—Costello vs. Eisner.
379—Dermondy vs. Newman
383—Herz vs. Meyer.
384—Spratt vs. Hernstein.
386—Watts vs. Caldwell.
391—Jaffe vs. Morris.
392—Dohlman vs. Goldsmith
393—Niderkorn vs. Valentine.
394—Rehkopf vs. Scheefert
397—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
398—DeNelke vs. Lowenstein
400—Connor vs. Prince.
401—Rose vs. Southmard.
402—Norris vs. Johnsen.
403—Gilbert vs. Weeks.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

*Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

The People vs. William Busely and Henry Busely—grand larceny.
The People vs. Francis Clark—petit larceny from person.
The People vs. Catharine Reardon—grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Henry Bedford and James McGibbin—burglary.
The People vs. George Freeland—forgery.
The People vs. James Reilly—robbery.
The People vs. James E. Edmunds—robbery.
The People vs. William French—robbery.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

*Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
33—Michaels vs. Campbell.
55—McCauley vs. Farrel.
64—Crummy vs. Campbell.
65—Hauischeiser vs. Deale.
66—Berhinger vs. Hurd.
67—Raleigh vs. McCormack.
68—Underhill vs. Mitchell.
69—Thornton vs. Thompson.
70—Kurih vs. Prast.
71—Reed et al. vs. Lyman.

Nos.
72—Scofield vs. Johnson.
73—Fries vs. Hotaling.
74—Thompson vs. Thornton.
75—Reifenberg vs. Rink.
76—Maguire vs. Cragin.
77—Carberry vs. Lyons.
78—Brady vs. Davis.
79—Follon vs. Farley.
80—Carberry vs. Lyons.
82—Bussey vs. Haggert.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—March 4, 1868.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C.. | 111 | 105 | Pacific Mail........ | 111 |
| 4,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. | | 200 | do | 110¾ |
| | '62 | 106⅞ | 950 | do | 111⅛ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20s. C. | | 500 | do | 111 |
| | '65........new | 106⅞ | 200 | do..........s30 | 110¾ |
| 11,500 | do | 107⅛ | 100 | Adams' Ex......b30 | 74½ |
| 500 | do........Small | 107⅜ | 100 | do | 74¾ |
| 11,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., | | 20 | do......2d call | 74⅝ |
| | '65 | 109 | 50 | Wells-Fargo Ex.... | 40⅜ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. | | 50 | do | 40 |
| | '67......New Iss | 106⅝ | 200 | U. S. Ex | 73 |
| 15,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C '67 | | 100 | Mer. Union Ex | 35¼ |
| | New Issue | 107⅛ | 300 | do | 35⅜ |
| 26,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s. | | 300 | do | 35⅜ |
| | C | 101⅞ | 700 | do | 35⅞ |
| 62,500 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.. | | 200 | do | 36 |
| | '62 | 110¼ | 200 | N. Y. Cen........s60 | 130⅛ |
| 50,000 | do | 110⅜ | 200 | do | 130⅞ |
| 5,000 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s | | 500 | do | 131 |
| | 2d series | 106⅜ | 900 | do | 131⅛ |
| 10,000 | do 3d Series.. | 106¼ | 500 | do..........s60 | 130⅞ |
| 2,000 | N. Y. State Bounty Loan | | 100 | do | 131⅛ |
| | ty Loan........R | 108⅜ | 200 | do | 131 |
| 1,000 | do | 108⅞ | 57 | do | 131½ |
| 1,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c. | 65⅝ | 230 | do | 131 |
| 2,000 | Tenn. 6s, new.... | 62⅝ | 100 | Erie Pf | 78 |
| 25,000 | do | 62⅝ | 100 | do | 77⅝ |
| 83,000 | do | 63 | 100 | do | 77⅛ |
| 170,000 | do | 62¼ | 1500 | Erie R | 74⅛ |
| 8,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 88 | 4500 | do | 74⅝ |
| 2,000 | do | 88¼ | 3500 | do | 74⅝ |
| 25,000 | do......2d call | 88⅜ | 300 | do | 74⅝ |
| 29,000 | do | 89 | 200 | do..........b30 | 74⅞ |
| 4,000 | M. 6s, H. & St. J. | | 200 | do | 74⅞ |
| | Issue | 88 | 100 | Bos. Hart. & Erie.. | 15¼ |
| 5,000 | Cal. 7s......large | 133 | 100 | do | 15 |
| 1,000 | Vir. 6s, new.... | 44⅜ | 200 | Reading R | 94 |
| 2,000 | do......2d call | 44½ | 100 | do | 93⅞ |
| 10,000 | Virginia 6s..x-c | 49⅞ | 100 | M. S. & N. I | 91⅞ |
| 2,000 | Ga. St. 6s | 70 | 100 | do..........b30 | 91½ |
| 8,000 | Ga. St. 7s | 82¼ | 105 | Panama R | 346 |
| 5,000 | N. C. St. 6s | 76 | 100 | Chic. & N. W R.... | 66⅛ |
| 16,000 | N. Car 6s......x-c | 61⅞ | 100 | do | 66 |
| 13,000 | do | 61⅞ | 100 | Chic. & N. W Pf... | 74⅛ |
| 10,000 | do..........s10 | 61⅞ | 200 | do | 74⅛ |
| 20,000 | do......2d call | 62 | 200 | do | 74⅛ |
| 2,000 | N. Car. State 6s, | | 400 | do | 74 |
| | new......2d call | 61⅞ | 100 | do | 73⅞ |
| 10,000 | do | 62 | 10 | do | 73⅞ |
| 6,000 | Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs | 113 | 100 | do | 74 |
| 5,000 | Chic. & N. W. 1st, | 87½ | 100 | Clev. & Tol | 107⅜ |
| 500 | do | 87⅝ | 200 | do | 107⅜ |
| 2,000 | Gal. & C. 1st M.. | 100 | 900 | do | 107⅞ |
| 10,000 | M. & St. P. 1st | 88 | 500 | Chi. & R. I | 97 |
| 4,000 | Alt. & T. H. 1st | 91 | 500 | do | 97 |
| 1,000 | T., Peoria & W. 1st | 82½ | 200 | Mil. & St. P | 52½ |
| 5,000 | Gr. W. R. 2d M. | 76⅞ | 200 | do | 52¼ |
| 15 | City Bank | 186 | 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pf | 67⅞ |
| 20 | Bank of Commerce | 119 | 100 | do | 68 |
| 50 | Cent. National | 106½ | 100 | do | 68⅜ |
| 20 | Fourth Nat. Bk... | 104½ | 200 | do | 68⅜ |
| 50 | do | 104⅜ | 200 | do | 68⅞ |
| 60 | Citizen's Gas | 140 | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C.... | 100⅞ |
| 100 | Canton Co | 64 | 600 | do | 100⅞ |
| 30 | Del. & Hud. Can... | 148¼ | 170 | do | 101 |
| 1000 | Central Coal Co | 47 | 10 | do | 101⅛ |
| 1000 | West. U. Tel | 34⅜ | 100 | T., W. & W | 49 |
| 50 | do | 34⅜ | 100 | Al. & T. H. Pf | 73⅛ |
| 100 | do | 34⅜ | 900 | O. & Miss. R | 31⅜ |
| 100 | Quick. Min. Co.. | 22½ | 300 | do | 31⅜ |
| 100 | do | 22⅛ | 200 | Long Island R | 48 |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 98½ | 700 | Mar. & C. 1st Pf | 29 |
| 100 | do | 98⅞ | 100 | H. & St. J. R | 74 |
| 200 | do | 98⅞ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., | | 200 | Erie R | 73⅝ |
| | '64 | 108⅛ | 100 | do..........b10 | 74 |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C. | | 1000 | do | 74⅛ |
| | '65........New | 107 | 100 | do.....2d call s10 | 73⅝ |
| 1,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. | 65⅜ | 100 | Erie R. Pf | 77⅝ |
| 5,000 | do | 66 | 100 | do | 77⅛ |
| 11,000 | Tenn. 6s new | 63⅜ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. Pf | 74⅜ |
| 50,000 | do | 63⅞ | 100 | do | 74⅜ |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s | 88⅜ | 30 | Clev., Col. & Cin. R. | 102½ |
| 1,000 | do | 88⅞ | 430 | Clev. & Tol | 107⅞ |
| 26,000 | N. C. S. 6s, new | 62 | 200 | do......2d call | 108 |
| 5,000 | N. Car. 6s......x-c | 62 | 200 | do | 108 |
| 22,000 | do | 61⅞ | 100 | Mil. & St. P | 52⅝ |
| 8 | Corn Ex. Bk | 125 | 300 | do | 53 |
| 100 | Canton Co......b10 | 63 | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf | 68⅝ |
| 100 | do | 63 | 400 | do..........b60 | 69 |
| 500 | Pac. Mail | 110⅞ | 100 | Chic. & R. I | 98 |
| 100 | do..........s30 | 110 | 100 | do | 98 |
| 200 | Atlantic Mail | 98⅞ | 500 | Tol., W. & W | 50 |
| 200 | Mer. U. Ex | 35⅞ | 100 | do | 49½ |
| 20 | do | 35⅞ | 100 | P., F. W. & C...s15 | 101 |
| 1500 | Adams Ex | 74⅜ | 100 | do | 101 |
| 90 | N. Y. Cen | 131⅛ | 200 | Alt. & T. H. R | 47 |
| 300 | do | 131⅛ | 100 | do | 46 |
| 300 | do | 131⅛ | 100 | Alt. & T. H. Pf | 73⅛ |
| 100 | do......2d call | 131 | 100 | Ohio & Miss. R | 31⅛ |
| 400 | Hud. Riv. R | 145 | 400 | do | 31⅛ |
| 200 | Reading | 93⅞ | 100 | Buff. & Erie R | 140 |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. R..s30 | 91 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex | 35 | 600 | P., F. W. & C | 101⅛ |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 22⅛ | 1200 | Reading R | 94⅞ |
| 100 | Canton Co......b10 | 63⅜ | 200 | do..........c | 94⅜ |
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 111⅛ | 100 | Mich. S. & N. I | 91⅝ |
| 100 | do..........c | 111⅜ | 100 | do..........c | 91⅝ |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 98⅛ | 100 | Bost. Hart. & E | 15⅜ |
| 100 | do | 98⅞ | 200 | Clev. & Tol | 107⅞ |
| 200 | N. Y. C. R | 130⅞ | 200 | do | 107⅝ |
| 100 | do | 130⅞ | 100 | do | 107⅞ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. Paul Pf | 67⅞ | 200 | Chic. & N. W | 65⅞ |
| 1200 | Erie R | 74⅝ | 400 | do | 65⅞ |
| 500 | do..........c | 74⅝ | 100 | do | 65⅞ |
| 1100 | do | 74⅝ | 100 | do | 65⅞ |
| 1900 | do | 74⅝ | 400 | Chi. & N. W. Pf | 74⅜ |
| 300 | do..........b10 | 74⅞ | 300 | do | 74⅜ |
| 600 | do..........c | 74⅝ | 200 | do..........b10 | 74⅜ |
| 1500 | do | 74⅜ | 200 | do | 74⅜ |
| 800 | do..........b3 | 74⅝ | 100 | do..........b3 | 75⅛ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex | 35¼ | 800 | Erie R | 74⅛ |
| 500 | Mariposa Pr | 11 | 2400 | do | 74 |
| 100 | Canton Co......b30 | 63⅛ | 600 | do..........c | 74 |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 110⅜ | 100 | do..........b10 | 74 |
| 300 | do | 110⅜ | 200 | do..........s10 | 73⅝ |
| 200 | At. Mail | 98¼ | 800 | do | 74 |
| 100 | do | 98⅛ | 1100 | do | 74 |
| 400 | N. Y. Cen | 132 | 9300 | do | 73⅞ |
| 600 | do | 132⅛ | 200 | do | 74 |
| 400 | do | 132⅛ | 500 | Bos., Hartford & E | 14⅞ |
| 200 | do | 132 | 100 | do | 14⅝ |
| 200 | do..........b3 | 132⅛ | 300 | Ohio & M. R | 31⅛ |
| 300 | Reading R | 94 | 200 | Clev. & Pitts......b10 | 94 |
| 200 | do..........s10 | 93⅞ | 200 | do | 93⅞ |
| 500 | Tol., W. & W | 49 | 100 | Chic., R. I. & P | 97⅛ |
| 100 | do | 50 | 1400 | do | 97 |
| 100 | do | 49⅞ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. R | 66 |
| 200 | P., F. W. & Ch | 101⅜ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pf | 74⅛ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P | 52⅛ | 500 | do | 74⅛ |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex | 35⅛ | 400 | Reading R | 93⅝ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 111⅛ | 200 | do..........s10 | 93⅞ |
| 100 | do..........b15 | 110⅞ | 200 | do | 93⅞ |
| 50 | do | 110⅞ | 100 | Hud. Riv. R | 144 |
| 100 | West. U. Tel | 34⅛ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf | 68⅞ |
| 100 | do | 34⅝ | 100 | Ohio & Miss. R | 31⅛ |
| 500 | do..........3 | 34⅝ | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C | 101⅞ |
| 300 | Erie R | 73⅝ | 50 | do | 100⅞ |
| 1200 | do | 73⅞ | 100 | Bost. H. & E | 14⅛ |
| 200 | do..........b5 | 73⅝ | 100 | do | 14⅛ |
| 200 | do..........s5 | 73⅝ | 500 | M. So. & N. I. R | 91⅜ |
| 400 | do..........b3 | 73⅝ | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts | 94 |
| 200 | do..........s3 | 73⅝ | 400 | Cleve. & Tol | 108 |
| 500 | do | 73⅝ | 200 | C., R. I. & P | 97⅛ |
| 300 | do | 73⅞ | 100 | do | 97⅛ |
| 200 | do..........s10 | 73⅝ | 200 | do | 97⅛ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen | 131⅜ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. Pf | 74⅛ |
| 100 | M. & St. P | 53 | 100 | Chi. & N. W | 66 |

WEDNESDAY, March 4—P. M.

Another steady market for Gold at 140⅞@141¼ ₽ cent. was made to-day in the Gold Room. The prevailing account is *Bullish* and the Gold for cash delivery is abundant and 6@7 ₽ cent. interest paid to carry over balances. The Customs demand was light to-day. The Foreign Exchanges were disposed to firmness on the basis of 109⅝ for standard 60 day Bills on London, and 110¼ ₽ cent. for short sight. The Cable news was of renewed buoyancy in the Liverpool Cotton market and a rise of half a penny since yesterday. The United States 5.20s reported firm in London.

The Money market was rather less active than on Tuesday, but the advance in rate to the general rule of 6 ₽ cent. to the Brokers, on call, as fairly established on nearly all classes of collateral. The Brokers relend, among themselves, at 6@7 ₽ cent. The Public Funds were in good request, and the old 5-20s of 1862, and the new of 1867, a fraction higher than yesterday, and other descriptions of the Gold-bearing Bonds quite firm. In the 7.30 ₽ cents. there is more disposition to buy, and 106¼ and interest was paid for both classes. In the Border State Bonds the speculation is strongly upward, and large transactions occurred in new Tennessees at 62½@63@63½@63⅞ ₽ cent., and in Missouris at 88⅜@89 ₽ cent. North Carolinas are also in favor at 61⅞@62 ₽ cent., and at 76 with all the arrearages of interest included. New-York Bounty 7 ₽ cents. sold up to 108⅞ ₽ cent. The Railway Mortgages are firm in price and in very limited offering at the Exchange Board. The plain 6 ₽ cent. Bonds and Certificates of the New-York Central are wanted at 93½@94 ₽ cent. for the 1883s and 1887s.

In the Railway market on the Stock Exchange there was renewed excitement from yesterday in Erie Common Stock. The *Bearish* interest in the stock, previous to the sudden upward turn on Tuesday morning, was very large and widely participated in, not only at both the Boards, but among the outside speculators in the Long Room. These parties took the alarm after the price passed 70 ₽ cent. yesterday afternoon, and many of them rushed into the market to cover their *short* contracts on the best terms they could make, up to 74½ ₽ cent. This morning the same influence carried the sales up to 75½@75¾ ₽ cent. before any of the Boards had met. But from these top rates there were various fluctuations through the day, with sales between 74⅝@73⅞ ₽ cent. Three or four failures among the Brokers to deliver the stock, because of the heavy differences in price were reported. Two members of the old Board were in trouble, and a large operator of the Open Board, who was heavily *short* of Erie, but *long* in North West Preferred, was also in temporary difficulty, though we learn that a satisfactory settlement of his affairs was subsequently arrived at, and he retains his seat at the Board. As may readily be imagined there was much anxiety among the Brokers generally as to the receipts and deliveries of the Stock at differences ranging from 6@9 ₽ cent. in a single day, and this feeling was intensified because of the injunction of the Supreme Court served yesterday upon Mr. Drew and this morning upon his Brokers against the use of Stock for his account until the further orders of the Court, or until he has returned to the Company 54,000 or 58,000 shares borrowed from them in 1866, and not recognized as part of their Common Capital. In the other New-York Roads there was a rise from yesterday of 2@2½ ₽ cent. in New-York Central and 1 ₽ cent. in Hudson River. In the Northwest Preferred some heavy sales were made, not altogether at the Board, for account of the party referred to above as in difficulty in his Erie deliveries, but the Stock subsequently sold at about the best price of yesterday. The Common Stock remained firm at 66 ₽ cent. Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne, Rock Island and Toledo were steady, and on Toledo and Wabash, and both classes of the St. Paul Stocks there was a further advance of 1@2 ₽ cent. The Miscellaneous Stocks were steady on Pacific Mail, 1 ₽ cent. higher on Canton, and active and higher on the Express Companies.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railways, without the same buoyancy as in the forenoon were firm in prices on Erie, New-York Central, Northwestern, Wabash, St. Paul, &c. The Western Telegraph advanced to 35 ₽ cent. Reading dull; Rock Island firm.

| | Tues. | Wed. | | Tues. | Wed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | Missouri | 87⅞ | 88⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 111⅜ | 110⅞ | Northwest | 66⅜ | 66 |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 107 | 107⅛ | N. West Pref | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| N. Y. Central | 129⅛ | 131⅛ | Rock Island | 96⅞ | 97⅛ |
| Erie | 73⅜ | 74⅝ | Fort Wayne | 100⅝ | 100⅞ |
| Hudson | 144 | 145 | W. U. Telegraph | 34⅛ | 35 |
| Reading | 94⅜ | 93⅞ | M'chants' Union | 35⅞ | 35 |
| Mich. Southern | 91⅛ | 91⅝ | St. Paul Pref | 68 | 68⅝ |
| Ohio and Miss | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | St. Paul Com | 52⅛ | 52⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 94⅜ | 94 | Pacific Mail | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| Toledo | 108 | 108 | American Gold | 141⅛ | 140⅞ |
| Tenn 6s, new | 62⅜ | 63⅞ | Bills on London | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₽ cent., reg., 1881 | 110 | 5 ₽ cent. reg., 1871 | 119⅝ |
| 500 & 1,000, 1881 | 111 | 5 ₽ cent. coup., 1871 | 122 |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 108⅝ | 5 ₽ cent., reg., 1874 | 110 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 110⅞ | 5 ₽ cent. coup., 1874 | 112 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 108 | 10-40 reg | 101½ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 108⅜ | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 101⅞ |
| 5-20 cou., 1865, new is | 107 | 7-3-10 2d series | 106 |
| 5-20 coup., 1867 | 107⅛ | 7-3-10 3d series | 106 |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. 7 ₽ c. 1870 | 103 | Illinois coupon 6s, 1879 | 100 |
| N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan | 108⅛ | Illinois war loan | 100 |
| N. Y. Bounty Loan | 108⅛ | Michigan 7 ₽ c. W. L. | 101 |
| N. Y. 6 ₽ c. B'y loan, '72 | 102⅛ | Tennessee 6 ₽ c. ex-c | 65⅛ |
| N. Y. 6 ₽ c. B'y loan, '73 | 102⅛ | Tennessee new bds | 63⅛ |
| N. Y. 6 ₽ c. B'y loan, '74 | 102⅛ | Virginia 6s, x-c | 49⅛ |
| N. Y. 6 ₽ c. B'y loan, '75 | 102⅛ | Virginia 6s, n. b. | 44⅛ |
| N. Y. 6 ₽ c. B'y loan, '76 | 102⅛ | Georgia 6s | 70 |
| N. Y. 5 ₽ c. B'y loan, '77 | 102⅛ | Georgia 7s, new bonds | 82 |
| Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1881 | 102 | North Carolina 6s | 61⅞ |
| Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1886 | 102 | North Carolina 6s, x.c. | 61⅞ |
| Illinois C. bonds 1860 | 99½ | North Car. 6s, n. b. | 61⅞ |
| Illinois reg. 1860 | 99½ | Missouri 6s | 88 |
| Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860 | 99½ | Mis. H. & St. Jo. is | 87⅛ |
| Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862 | 99½ | California 7s | 133⅛ |
| Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865 | 99½ | California 7s, large b. | 133 |
| Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870 | 100 | Connecticut 6s | 99⅛ |
| Illinois coupon 6s, 1877 | 100 | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants | 117 | Irving | 107 |
| Mechanics' | 122 | Metropolitan | 131¼ |
| Union | 115½ | Nassau | 105 |
| America | 138 | Shoe and Leather | 111 |
| City | 186 | Continental | 100 |
| Fulton | 150 | St. Nicholas | 104½ |
| National | 111 | Commonwealth | 110 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 109 | Impt'rs. & Traders' | 122 |
| Commerce | 119 | Park | 147½ |
| Mechanics B'k Ass | 116 | Manuf's & Merchants | 103 |
| Broadway | 250 | Central National | 106½ |
| Bank of the Repub | 110 | Fourth National | 104 |
| Bank of North Am'a | 104 | Ninth National | 104½ |
| Hanover | 111½ | Tenth National | 100 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 94 | Del. L. & W. 2d M | 95 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, coe. '76 | 128 | Tol. & W. 1st M | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76 | 128 | Tol. & W. 2d M | 80½ |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 97 | Tol. & W. Equip. bds | 71 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 | 94 | Gt. Western 1st M. '68 | 104½ |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 | 92 | Gt. Western, 1st M. '88 | 88 |
| Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77 | 94 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 76½ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69 | 100¼ | Mil. & P. du C. 1st M | 86 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85 | 102 | Chi. & R. I. Pac. is | 103½ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75 | 96 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 100 |
| Mich. C. 8 ₽ c. '69-'72 | 104 | N. Jersey Cen. 1st M | 109 |
| Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82 | 113 | N. Jersey Cen. 2d M | 101 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st M | 113 | Morris & Essex 1st M | 99 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M | 93 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M | 104 |
| N. Ind. Goshen Line '68 | 98 | Cleve. & P. 2d M | 95 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c. | 100½ | Cleve. & P. 3d M., con | 92 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1870 | 115 | Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M | 102 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M | 99 | Chi. & Alton S. F. in | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf | 83 | Atlantic & G. W. 1st M | 70 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund | 83 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M | 92½ |
| Chic. & N. W. int. Bds | 90 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M | 89 |
| Con. 7 ₽ cent. conv | 86 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 82 |
| Con. 7 ₽ cen. ex. bds | 85 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M | 83 |
| Con. 7 ₽ cent. 1st M | 87½ | Chic. & Mil. 1st M | 88 |
| Lack. & West'n bds | 97 | Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M | 81½ |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M | 99 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 97 |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts $1,912,127 98; total payments, £1,097,836 56; balance, $100,242,233 92. The receipts include for Customs, $237,000; for Gold Notes, $84,000.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the last week in February:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1868 | $237,762 09 |
| 1867 | 161,528 38 |
| Increase | $76,233 71 |

Month of February:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1868 | $800,786 80 |
| 1867 | 586,743 20 |
| Increase | $214,043 60 |

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for February were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1868 | $339,736 |
| 1867 | 302,437 |
| Increase | $37,299 |

The following were the taxable Incomes in the prominent cities of the United States for the last two years:

| | 1865-'66. | 1866-'67. |
|---|---|---|
| New-York City | $117,308,163 | $130,941,536 |
| Philadelphia | 64,376,643 | 53,410,359 |
| Boston | 42,490,958 | 51,920,382 |
| Brooklyn | 34,954,899 | 33,670,349 |
| Cincinnati | 27,592,316 | 34,079,826 |
| Pittsburg | 22,462,667 | 20,382,292 |
| Chicago | 22,276,793 | 27,046,014 |
| Baltimore | 18,184,308 | 18,267,510 |
| Newark | 16,696,522 | 17,801,208 |
| St. Louis | 14,298,294 | 13,027,031 |
| Providence | 12,542,451 | 17,052,400 |
| San Francisco | 12,137,955 | 13,526,503 |
| Louisville | 9,536,754 | 9,912,751 |
| Albany | 9,048,054 | 13,753,394 |
| Buffalo | 7,701,033 | 5,459,891 |
| Cleveland | 6,899,365 | 9,073,569 |
| Detroit | 5,500,635 | 4,593,268 |
| Milwaukee | 4,812,521 | 6,846,991 |

The Open Board of Brokers, by a unanimous vote, yesterday admitted Mr. Thomas Morton to membership.

The Place Sugar Refinery had gone into Bankruptcy, and at a meeting of the creditors yesterday Mr. Francis Skiddy was unanimously selected as Assignee.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., makes a very favorable exhibit in its last annual statement published elsewhere in this paper. Its aggregate receipts in 1867 were nearly five millions, ($4,939,892,) and its aggregate disbursements, same time, $2,264,892, leaving its aggregate available assets on the 1st of last January $14,290,088. A dividend of return premiums of 50 ₽ cent. has been declared by the Directors on the life policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1867, applicable to the premiums paid in 1866; on ordinary endowment policies of the same year 40 ₽ cent., and on non-forfeiting endowments 33⅓ three and one-third (33⅓) ₽ cent. The Directors have also ordered the payment of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Dividends (those declared in 1866 and 1867,) being fifty ₽ cent. each (making one hundred ₽ cent.) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year 1868; those holding scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and where there is a loan the whole amount to be credited thereon. Mr. Samuel H. Lloyd, No. 137 Broadway, is the recognized agent of the Company in this City.

The Scranton *Republican*, March 3, says:

"The following are the rates of the Pennsylvania Company for prepared coal for 1868. They will also contract for lump and steamboat at rates not promulgated:

| | April. | May. | June & July. | Aug. & Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grate | $4 10 | $4 25 | $4 35 | $4 60 | $4 80 | $5 00 |
| Egg | 4 10 | 4 25 | 4 35 | 4 60 | 4 80 | 5 00 |
| Stove | 4 30 | 4 40 | 4 50 | 4 65 | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Chestnut | 3 90 | 4 00 | 4 10 | 4 25 | 4 40 | 4 60 |

Freights to New-York from Newburg, 65c.@70c."

## Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen-st., No. 108, 24.9x87.6 | $29,800 |
| Bloomingdale Road, w. s., between 89th and 90th-st., 1 block | 110,000 |
| Broadway, w. s., 84.9 ft. n. of 68th-st., 109.6½x25x 56.2½x28.1<br>Broadway, w. s., 56.8 ft. n. of 68th-st., 71.10½x28x 59.0½x28.1 | 17,500 |
| Grand and Attorney sts., n. w. corner, 25x100 | 22,000 |
| Grand-st., n. s., 64 ft. n. w. of Attorney-st., 39x100 | 30,000 |
| Madison-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 20x95 | 3,100 |
| Peck-slip, Nos. 13 and 15 | 15,400 |
| Rutgers-place No. 9 | 13,000 |
| Suffolk-st., No. 11 | 15,000 |
| West and Charles sts., lot No. 86; Corporation property | 22,000 |
| Third-st., s. s., bet. Lewis and Goerck sts., 2 lots | 8,500 |
| Seventh-st., s. s., 196.0½ feet e. of Avenue C, 22.8½ x90.10 | 10,800 |
| Seventh-st., n. s., 326.9 feet w. of Avenue A., 82.3x 23.2x92.2x21 | 11,750 |
| Tenth-st., n. s., 94 feet w. of Avenue A, 23x94.8 | 24,000 |
| Sixteenth-st., n. s., 67.4 feet e. 8th-av., 12.8x30 | 4,750 |
| Twenty-second-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9<br>Twenty-second-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3'x98.9 | 32,600 |
| 26th-st., s. s., 278.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.5½x98.9 | nom. |
| 26th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 3 lots, 50x98.9 | nom. |
| 27th-st., n. s., 498.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.2x98.9 | 11,000 |
| 28th-st., n. s., 228.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.4½x98.9 | 28,500 |
| 28th-st., n. s., 151.1 ft. e. of 7th-av., ½ part, 30x 98.9<br>28th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., ½ part, 2,x100.5 | 5,000 |
| 35th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9 | 8,000 |
| 41st-st., n. s., 62 ft. e. of 11th-av., 38x98.9 | nom. |
| 41st-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9, half part | nom. |
| 51st-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100.5x37.4¼x100.5⅞ x37.7¼ | 12,500 |
| 52d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.4 | 32,500 |
| 53d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5 | 6,250 |
| 53d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.5 | 40,000 |
| 53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.5 | 39,000 |
| 82d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2 | 9,000 |
| 83d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 2 lots, 50x102.2 | 3,900 |
| 88th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.8<br>88th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 201.4x11x102.11 x103x100.8x25 | 32,750 |
| 88th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.8<br>88th-st. and 9th-av., n. w. cor., 175x100.8 | 33,450 |
| 88th-st. and 8th-av., n. w. cor., 50.4x100 | 18,750 |
| 89th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.8 | 9,250 |
| 89th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.8 | 8,325 |
| 89th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8 | 2,775 |
| 89th-st. and 9th-av., s. w. cor., 25x100 | 6,950 |
| 114th-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11 | 1,750 |
| 118th-st., n. s., 485 ft. e. of 6th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.11 | 3,000 |
| 118th-st., s. s., 5.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.11 | 3,000 |
| 118th-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.11 | 1,500 |
| 120th-st., n. s., 3.. ft. w. of 8th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.11 | 6,400 |
| 126th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 4 lots, 60x¼ the block | 5,000 |
| 126th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x¾ the block | 2,000 |
| Madison-av. and 85th-st., s. e. corner, 22x102.2 | 40,000 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., 20x70 | 16,750 |
| 11th-av. and 187th-st., n. w. corner, 378x99.11x75x 99.11x05x795x39.10<br>11th-av. and 187th-st., n. e. corner, 199.10x150 | 22,000 |
| 11th-av., e. s., 79.1 ft. n. of 41st-st., 19.7x62¾, part | nom. |
| Lots No. 19 and 20, Leggett's estate, between 8th and 9th avs. and 47th and 48th sts. | 27,000 |
| Lots No. 412 and 413, Hermitage tract, 50x98.9 | 5,100 |
| Lot No. 137 Ardin's estate, 27.4x191.4x37.2½x192.2 | 8,500 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, No. 291, rooms 8 to 12, 3d floor, 3 years, per year | $5,000 |
| Broadway, No. 517, 5 years, per year | 2,450 |
| Catharine-st., No. 45, 3 1-6 years, per year | 1,200 |
| Duane-st., No. 169, 3 years, per year | 1,400 |
| Hall-place and 7th-st., opposite Tomp. Market, 6 7-12 years, per year | 2,400 |
| Market-st., No. 28, 5 years, per year | 1,100 |
| Stanton-st., No. 18, 5 years, (assignment) | 600 |
| University-place, No. 77, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th floors, 4 years, per year | 3,500 |
| E. 18th-st., No. 18, 10 years, per year | 3,500 |
| E. 19th-st., No. 316, 5 years, per year | 1,200 |
| W. 38th-st., No. 413, 3½ years, per year | 600 |
| W. 42d-st., Nos. 223, 225, 227, and 229, 3½ years, per year | 2,400 |
| 48th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5, 21 years, per year | 396 |
| Av. B, No. 159, 1st floor, 5 years, per year | 800 |
| 7th-av., No. 146, 5 years, per year | 1,200 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltic-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. Bond-st., 25x100 | $3,000 |
| Baltic-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. Smith-st., 25x100 | 2,100 |
| Bridge-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. Willoughby-st., 25x100.3 | 8,500 |
| Columbia-st., w. s., 200 ft. front, from Baltic to Warren sts., irregular lot, bordering East River | 150,000 |
| Dean-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. Bond-st., 20x100 | 8,500 |
| Elm-place, e. s., 228.7 ft. n. Livingston-st., 21.5x125 | 15,000 |
| Hancock-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. Reid-av., 50x100 | 3,000 |
| Hewes-st., n. s., 256.8 ft. w. Marcy-av., 22.4x200 | 1,100 |
| Hewes-st., n. s., 246 ft. w. Marcy-av., 22.4x100 | 1,200 |
| Hope-st., s. s., 224.4 ft. w. Marcy-av., 22.4x100 | 500 |
| Hudson-st., w. s., 24 ft. n. Nassau-st., 61x62 | 6,500 |
| Navy and Johnson sts., s. e. cor., 25.10½x101.8x10.3 x100.5 | 1,550 |
| Navy-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. Lafayette-av., 50x100 | 10,550 |
| Prince-st., e. s., 118.9 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 18.9x66 | 3,250 |
| Schermerhorn and Smith sts., n. e. cor. 49x100 | 12,000 |
| Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 317.6 ft. e. Bond-st. 21x100.9 | 5,150 |
| Skillman-st., w. s., 82.9 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 25x 100<br>Myrtle-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. Skillman-st. 20x82.9 | 12,500 |
| Skillman-st., e. s., 327.6 ft. s. Willoughby-av., 18.9x100 | 5,850 |
| Tompkins-st., w. s., 41.8 ft. n. Monroe-st., 16.8x100 | 6,000 |
| Union-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. Hoyt-st., 20x100 | 975 |
| York-st. and Main-st., s. w. cor., triangle lot | 13,250 |
| South 4th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. 9th-st., 25x65 | 4,800 |
| Fifth-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. n. 7th-st., 25x100 | 2,650 |
| South 5th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. Union-av., 25x100 | 3,000 |
| 6th-st., n. s., 117.8½ ft. e. 5th-av., 20.1x100 | 4,250 |
| 11th-st. and South 5th-st., s. e. cor., 25x100 | 6,000 |
| 36th-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. 3d-av., 25x100 | 350 |
| 36th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. 3d-av., 25x100 | 350 |
| 38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. 4th-av., 273.4x100.2x275x 97.11⅛x3.1 | 2,500 |
| Carlton-av., w. s., 149 ft. n. Atlantic-av., 33.4x104.2 | 12,000 |
| Division-av., s. s., 23.7½ ft. w. Yates-av., 21.6x98.4¾ x30.5x76.10½ | 4,000 |
| Evergreen-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. Madison-st., 24.4⅜x 103.7⅛x25x95.10⅛ | 300 |
| Evergreen-av., s. s., from Cooper to Van Vorhies sts., 200x125<br>Bushwick-av., s. s., from Cooper to Van Voorhies sts., 200x125 | 5,250 |
| Fulton-av., n. s., 31.5 ft. w. Classon-av., 17.6x40x 36.4x8x41.7x40 | 5,300 |
| Lafayette and Nostrand avs., n. w. cor., 100x100 | 2,000 |
| Myrtle-av., s. s., 46.6 ft. w. Jay-st., 22.6x80 | 11,000 |
| Willoughby-av. and Broadway, n. w. cor., 176.0½x 45.9x92.4⅜x156.9⅛ | 6,125 |
| Lots 199 to 204 inclusive, between Decatur and Bainbridge sts | 7,000 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Meadow-st., e. s., 183 ft. s. 4th-st., 20.10x95 | $5,500 |
| South 7th-st., s. s., 83 ft. w. Meadow-st., 17x60 | 5,500 |
| Lot No. 12, Block No. 52, Coster's estate | 900 |
| Lots Nos. 13 and 14, Block No. 93, Coster's estate | 650 |
| Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, Block No. 74, Coster's estate | 1,300 |

*Union.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewis-st., n. s., Lots Nos. 887, 888, 889, 890, Block No. 31 Main-st., s. s., Lot No. 313, Block No. 6, each 25x100 | $1,720 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | .... | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls | 698 | Malt, bushels | 2,000 |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 100 | Pork, bbls | .... |
| Cornmeal, bags | 55 | Cut Meats, pkgs | .... |
| Wheat, bushels | .... | Lard, pkgs | .... |
| Corn, bushels | 19,575 | Beef, tcs. and bbls | .... |
| Rye, bushels | 1,440 | Whisky, bbls | .... |
| Oats, bushels | .... | Petroleum, bbls | .... |

ASHES—Have been in more demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A fair trade inquiry has been noted for the principal kinds, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c., free, and 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—The favorable reports from Liverpool stimulated business in this line to-day, and led to a further sharp advance in prices, the market closing quite strong and buoyant, with a decided tendency in favor of sellers. The rise to-day on Middling grades was full 2c. ₽ lb. The aggregate sales since our last have been 10,184 bales, including 1,464 bales to spinners, 1,532 bales to shippers, 6,436 bales to speculators and 752 bales in transit.

*Closing prices of Cotton:*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₽ lb | 22½ | 22¾ | 23 @23¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 23 | 23¼ | 23¼@23¾ |
| Low Middling | 24 | 24¼ | 24¼@24¾ |
| Middling | 25 | 25¼ | 25¼@25¾ |
| Good Middling | 26 | 26¼ | 26¼@27 |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 19,247 |
| Receipts last week | 22,982 |
| Receipts preceding week | 28,982 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868 | 204,362 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867 | 428,874 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 679,670 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,922 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,439 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868 | 105,986 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 246,970 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 438,117 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,596 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,092 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,301 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 52,500 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,603,000 |
| Receipts same time 1866-7 | 1,341,100 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,951,988 |
| Receipts preceding cotton year | 2,154,476 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates | 1,011,000 |
| Exports same time 1866-7 | 723,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,557,054 |
| Exports preceding cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 | 80,296 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates | 371,000 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 615,000 |

DRY GOODS—The demand for all seasonable fabrics has been fairly active since our last, and prices, as a rule, have favored sellers. Domestic Cottons have been in reduced supply, and quite buoyant, particularly within a day or two, in view of the further sharp rise in the raw material.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in decidedly better demand to-day, for home use, and for export, and prices have been quoted up again, in most instances, 10c.@15c.@5c. ₽ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,750 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 50; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 75@$10 25; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$10 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 45 ₽ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $8 65@$9 50 |
| Extra State | 9 75@10 90 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 40@14 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 9 85@10 45 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 50@14 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 00@14 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 11 25@15 25 |

Southern Flour has been moderately active, at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., at $9 10@$10 80 for common to fair, and $10 85@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour is in better demand and quoted firmer; sales were reported of 2,500 sacks at $12 50@$13 75 for extras, ₽ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 300 bbls., Corn Meal has been quiet to-day at $5 85@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 10@$6 30 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at $5 70@$6 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in much better demand partly for export, at a shade better prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 48,500 bushels including Extra Amber Spring at $2 58, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 37, in store, and $2 39@$2 41, delivered; and Amber State at $2 85 ₽ bushel. Corn has again advanced 2c.@3c. ₽ bushel, on lighter offerings, and an active inquiry, partly speculative, though mainly from the regular home trade and from export buyers, the market closing with an upward tendency for prime parcels; sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 24, for New Mixed Western; about $1 23 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 25 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 24@$1 25 for New Yellow Western; $1 15@$1 18 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ₽ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley or Malt. Oats have attracted more attention and have advanced slightly, closing in favor of sellers; sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels Western chiefly at 82½c. for Prime, in store, ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 95c.@$1 15 for short and long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at former prices, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ₽ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c.

HEMP—Has been dull, but steady, since our last. Stock, 738 bales American, 27,373 bales and 167 tons foreign. Manilla, 11c., gold, ₽ lb.; Undressed American, $210@$240; Dressed do., $315@$330, currency, ₽ ton.

LUMBER—Has been in rather more request, including Eastern Spruce at $18 50@$22 ₽ M. feet.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 71½c.@73c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 30@$8 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₽ bbl. Stock includes 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Crude do., and 2,200 bbls. Tar.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at rising prices, including Crude Whale at 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ₽ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MARCH 2.—*Sperm*—Continues to rule quiet, but with some inquiry at the close of the week for export. Holders firm at $2 10 and upward. *Whale*—Has continued in fair demand, and the price advanced 5c. ₽ gallon. Sales having been made of 900 bbls. prime Northern at 70c. ₽ gallon; 200 bbls. for export, and the balance for manufacture.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.*

| | Barrels Sperm. | Barrels Whale. | Pounds Bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Jan. 1 to M'ch 2, 1868 | 3,500 | 900 | 31,900 |
| Same time last year | 1,991 | 1,234 | 1,600 |
| Exports for the week ending March 2, 1868 | 1,417 | 1,544 | 31,162 |
| Previously | 3,353 | 2,379 | 67,749 |
| From Jan. 1 to date | 4,770 | 3,923 | 98,911 |
| Same time last year | 4,428 | 2,569 | 71,800 |

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate supply and pretty fair demand at firmer prices, having been quoted at 12½c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₽ gallon. Stock in yard, 5,176 bbls. Crude and 33,740 bbls. Refined; also, 5,272 bbls. Naptha.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, especially New Mess, which has advanced materially, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been made of 2,150 bbls., in lots, at $24 75@$25, closing at $25, regular, for New Western Mess, $23 25@$23 50, closing at $23 50, cash, for Old Mess; $22@$22 50 for Western Prime Mess; $22 75@$23 for City do.; $19@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₽ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess including seller last half of March at $24 95, and all April at $24 87, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats have been in good demand and firmly held at 14¼c.@15¾c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb.; sales equal to 325 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon is quiet at former prices; sales 80 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands, and 12¾c. for Short Ribs, ₽ lb. Lard has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@16⅜c. for very inferior to choice; and 16½c. for small lots of fancy kettle-rendered, ₽ lb. Dressed Hogs continued scarce and quiet at 12½c. for City and 11½c.@12c. for Country, ₽ lb. Beef has been in more demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 580 bbls. Tierce Beef is in fair demand, including Prime Mess at $32 50@$37, and India Mess at $38@$41 ₽ tierce; sales since our last, 350 tcs. Beef Hams continue in good demand from $31 50@$35 50 for poor to very choice; sales 525 bbls. Butter has been in good request at 42c.@55c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@48c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ₽ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c.@16½c., as extremes, ₽ lb.

RICE—Has been firm but inactive. Stock, 764 tcs. Carolina and 3,842 bags cleaned East India.

SUGARS—Have been in light request at former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 267 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11⅜c.@13½c.; and 828 boxes Havana, at from 12½c.@14½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14½c.@17½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 97,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 68,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 48,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₽ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day, with 498 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 650 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@½d. ₽ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₽ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon and 4,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₽ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₽ bbl.

## DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

## DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

## IRON WORKS.

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IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ORANGES! ORANGES!
Fresh Havana Oranges just arrived by steamer for sale at $7 per bbl., at Pier No. 33, East River.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge sts., to Cypress Hill Cemetery, commencing about the 16th of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, and who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before that date at the Treasurer's office of said Church, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND BAL MASQUE OF THE "ARION."

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ERNANI. Characters by Mme. Agatha States, Signor Pancani, Signor Bellini, Signor Antonucci.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MARRIED LIFE. Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CARTOUCH, and MOSE. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE OCTOROON. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, &c., by Mr. Henry Nicholls.

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### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The present condition of Ireland and the question of Irish reform are to be discussed in the British House of Commons on Tuesday.

A Fenian attempt at incendiarism was, yesterday, made at Limerick.

Prince NAPOLEON's visit to Germany has no political object.

Admiral FARRAGUT is at Spezzia.

In Lisbon the Queen of Portugal was, on Tuesday night, burned in effigy by an excited mob.

Letters from the Abyssinian captives have been received at Annesley Bay. The prisoners had reason for believing that the King of Shoa, a powerful tributary chief, would turn again his arms against THEODORUS.

The cabin passengers by the *Hammonia*, which put back disabled into Southampton yesterday, are to come forward to this port in the *Germania*. The *Germania* will sail to-morrow.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen Feb. 15 and Southampton Feb. 18, and the *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Feb. 19 and Queenstown Feb. 20, have arrived at this port.

### CONGRESS.

The Chair laid before the Senate yesterday a communication from the Chief Justice of the United States, embodying his views in regard to the rules established on the subject of impeachment, in which he dissents from the view taken by the Senate that the Managers can be received, or any similar act done by the Senate except as a Court of Impeachment; but professes his willingness, if necessary, to abide by their decision. It was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee of Seven. At 1 o'clock the House Impeachment Managers, accompanied by the members of the House, presented themselves at the bar of the Senate and proclaimed their readiness to submit articles to sustain the impeachment of the President previously made by the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms having commanded silence Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to read the articles as adopted by the House, after which the Managers withdrew, followed by the members of the House. Mr. HENDERSON then addressed the Senate at length on the subject of funding the national debt. The Select Committee report certain orders regarding impeachment, declaring that the Senate would enter upon the consideration of the articles at 1 o'clock to-day, and directing that the House and the Chief Justice be notified. The orders were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

The first business in the House was the consideration of the additional article of impeachment submitted by Mr. JENCKES on the previous day. It charges the President with unlawful intent and design in attempting to assume control of the army. Messrs. JENCKES, HIGBY and LAWRENCE addressed the House in support of the article, after which it was referred to the Impeachment Managers. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and accompanied the Managers to the Senate, where the articles were formally presented. The Committee having returned, the ordinary business of the session was resumed. The resolution relative to the admission of R. R. BUTLER, Representative elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee, was called up. It provides for the omission, in his case, of that portion of the oath of office which specifies that he never held office under any authority hostile to the United States. Mr. DAWES explained that Mr. BUTLER had been a Union man previous to the war but had been carried away by the excitement of secession times, and took office under the rebels. After a general debate, the subject was postponed. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of war to report whether it would not be economy for the Government to buy such portion of the Battery as may be necessary for the erection of warehouses to store the public property in New-York. The House then adjourned.

### GENERAL.

The schooner *N. E. Clark*, Capt. CLARK, from Charleston, for Boston, struck on the Hazard Ledge, near Cohasset, on Monday, and Capt. CLARK and four of the crew were drowned. Only one man was saved. The vessel is a total loss. The *N. E. Clark* was a schooner of 215 tons, and was owned in Philadelphia.

Another serious railroad accident occurred yesterday to a train running between Elmira and Canandaigua, in this State. Two locomotives were attached to the train, but one of these becoming disabled, thirty passengers were transferred to a freight car and a single engine endeavored to push through with them. After running a short distance the car was thrown from the track, turned over, and threw all the passengers into a heap at one end, while the stove was broken, and its contents of live coals poured out upon the passengers. Several of the passengers were severely injured, two ladies and an infant child, it is feared, fatally so.

GEORGE L. CRUMMET, who recently set fire to a school-house in Brighton, Massachusetts, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for life.

United States Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday commenced the examination in a case in which WILLIAM ENGLAND, ALFRED EVANS and JOHN M. HANLON were charged with resisting officers of the Internal Revenue Department while seizing a distillery. The accused parties claimed to hold the establishment for the United States Marshal, and the Internal Revenue officer alleged that the distillery was in operation contrary to law. The examination will be continued on Friday afternoon.

Mr. HENRY BERGH has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the Assembly of this State, asking that, in the bill now pending which provides for preventing the street railroad companies from obstructing the streets, it may be made the duty of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to enforce this law, with no compensation other than the fines accruing from infractions of it.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday evening at the New-York Society Library. Mayor HOFFMAN was present. The final award of the arbiters of the disputed claim against the Commissioners, made by the Board of Charities and Correction, is in favor of the latter and for $114,760.

Last evening the inaugural exercises of the "People's Readings" took place at the Cooper Institute. An address was delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and recitations were given by Prof. J. E. FROBISHER, W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., Mrs. FROBISHER and others.

The Board of Education met last evening. The Comptroller was directed to place the sum of $300,000 to the credit of the Board for educational expenses. $36,000 were appropriated for the purchase of building lots in West Thirty-ninth and West Fifty-third streets.

There were very few Police trials before the Commissioners yesterday, compared with previous occasions. Mr. BRENNAN, the new Commissioner, took his seat in the trial chamber for the first time.

The anniversary of the Bleecker-street Universalist Church Sunday-school was held in the church last evening. The exercises were pleasant, and the audience apparently well satisfied.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday in the action entitled ELLEN S. ADAMS vs. FRANK J. ADAMS.

A brisk trade was reported in Cotton yesterday, at an advance of full 2c. ₩ lb. on Middling grades. Breadstuffs were more active at generally higher prices. Pork and Hogs were dearer, and in fair request. Lard quiet and heavy. Groceries steady. Freights dull, with 498 vessels of all classes in port.

### The Perils of Impeachment.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* closes a very thoughtful and judicious article on Impeachment, thus:

> "Let us not feel, however, that *this is to be a habitual remedy*. If it is a simple one, it is a heroic one, and used to meet a great disease. Let us feel that the pass to which we have been brought is really a crisis, and see to it that we do not come to such crises again. When in governing a country by expedients, you get driven to the expedient of deposing your Chief Magistrate, you have got very nearly to the end of your resources. *When this medicine becomes a daily food, the people can scarcely be said to have any Government at all.* When it can be administered without passion, and for good cause, and, as at the present time, without unduly disturbing the public mind or deranging its business, it serves its legitimate purpose, and enables the Government, although in strife within itself, to move on 'according to law.' But the internal struggle and suffering for which it is the relief should be remembered and studied, and should become more familiar to us than the process of cure. *If we come to like this process we shall be the victims of a disease which will require sterner remedies, if, indeed, any can be found.*"

This is eminently sensible and just; and if the advice it gives could be made to influence public action for the future, the perils which reflecting men see in impeachment would be sensibly diminished. But unfortunately the facts and actual occurrences of public life, go much farther in influencing public action than advice or reflections upon them. The very fact of impeachment makes the idea of it familiar to the public mind. It will not be regarded henceforth with anything like the feeling of awe which has surrounded it hitherto. This is true of all the experiences of public acts. Previous to 1861 the very idea of civil war was abhorrent to the public sense. Now that we have gone through one such war, a very large portion of our people seem to be quite reconciled to, and even delighted with, the possibility of another.

The same thing is true of impeachment. There have been many occasions in our history when Congress would have been very glad to get rid of an obnoxious President. But the idea of doing it by impeachment was never entertained for a moment. Even when Mr. TYLER plunged the country into war with Mexico, usurping the highest prerogative of Congress, one especially reserved to it by the language of the Constitution, Congress did not venture to impeach him, although Chancellor KENT and other high authorities thought he had fairly subjected himself to that process.

But if the present impeachment results in the conviction and removal of the President, we may rest assured the process will be resorted to, whenever occasion invites and the interests of a dominant political party require it. The public mind becomes familiar with the process. Political parties see the immense advantage of it. The Government is not overthrown, the country is not ruined—nothing seems seriously to suffer from the application of what was intended to be an extreme remedy for an extreme disease, to the ordinary requirements of public life. And thus, in BURKE's strong and happy phrase, "the medicine of the State becomes its daily food."

This seems to us the direction in which the policy of the Radical leaders in Congress has been full of danger. They have resorted to extreme measures, under the pressure of an assumed necessity, and have thus created precedents of which less scrupulous parties will avail themselves, whenever their own interests can be promoted thereby. Let the Democratic Party come into power,—as sooner or later it is quite certain to do—is it not equally certain that they will put into full and effective force against their opponents, very many of the weapons which the latter have invented and used for their own advantage? Suppose, at some future time, a Republican should be President, and the Democrats should be in full possession of Congress; how long would the President be left in office, under the precedent we are now in danger of establishing?

The only security against such dangers lies in making this process precisely what it was intended to be—a Judicial trial, conducted with Judicial fairness and impartiality, and offering no ground even for the suspicion that it was prompted or controlled by party spirit or by feelings of political resentment. The effect which it may have upon the future political history of the country, depends now mainly, if not wholly, upon the temper and manner in which the trial shall be conducted; and for that the Senate is entirely responsible.

### Impeachment and its Advocates—The New Articles.

The President's most effective friends, in these days, are those who call themselves the "original impeachment men." The Democrats handle him gingerly, and are careful always to explain that they are not responsible for him, and have no thought of identifying themselves with his fortunes. They leave him pitilessly to the cold mercies of the world. But the extreme Radicals, with Mr. BUTLER as their leader, are much more considerate. They call Mr. JOHNSON ugly names, and would not be slow to have him hanged, drawn and quartered if they could; and yet all the time they take the best possible course to win for him a good deal of public sympathy, and to disgust the more moderate of the Senators who are to be his judges.

Taking up the *rôle* which the bodily infirmities of Mr. STEVENS render him unable to continue, Mr. BUTLER has succeeded in dragooning the House into the adoption of the additional article of impeachment which on Monday it rejected by a large majority. He first carried his point in the Committee of Managers, and then thrust it upon the House in a manner that indicates the spirit in which he has gone into the business. "There need be no delay," he says, because of the reopening of old charges against the President, since the whole matter will be in the hands of the House Managers. They may not only call their own witnesses, but they may say how many the President may call in his behalf; and if they find the odds turning against them on this particular, they may withdraw it or do what they please! Such in brief is the answer of the Massachusetts lawyer to the objection that the fresh article will prolong the trial. And as Mr. STEVENS shook his finger defiantly at the Senate and dared Republican Senators to acquit the accused at their peril, so Mr. BUTLER menacingly defies the Supreme Court to travel beyond its jurisdiction as defined by himself, reminding the Judges that they are "themselves liable to be adjudicated upon by that higher court, the Senate." In this way Mr. BUTLER bore down the argumentative opposition of Mr. WILSON and Mr. WOODBRIDGE, and carried his point by a vote of 87 to 41. Let us hope, for the credit of the House, that, had a full muster of Republicans been present, the result would have been different.

In what position, then, does the addition of the Butler article place the Republican majority touching the matter of impeachment? The article, as our readers may remember, is founded on Mr. JOHNSON's public speeches, portions of which it embodies. The object, as we understand it, is to show that on divers occasions the President used "blasphemous and unseemly language," and that in his general demeanor, public and private, he has neither the politeness of CHESTERFIELD nor the strictness of a saint. Mr. BUTLER wants—in his own elegant vernacular—"to show him before the country as the quivering sinner that he is," so that he may "go down to posterity as the representative man of this age, with a label upon him that would stick to him throughout all time." We quote Mr. BUTLER's words merely, leaving others to reconcile his metaphors and comprehend his meaning as best they can. This only is clear—Mr. BUTLER proposes to put Mr. JOHNSON on his trial for offences against taste and public opinion during his ill-starred Western tour; and the House approves of this addition to the indictment, although on two occasions it has distinctly refused to make the President's conduct on the occasion referred to ground of impeachment. How the addition helps the case of the impeachers, we cannot imagine. It relates to incidents that occurred in the Summer of 1866—discreditable incidents, we declared at the time, but in nowise justifying the extreme measures now contemplated. And if the House has twice decided against impeachment with this as one of the accusations, how can the Senate be expected to accept it as a cause of removal? It involves only questions of taste and opinion—not of law or definable criminality; and is it probable that the Senate, sitting as a court, under a solemn obligation to decide fairly and justly, will heed as from the House what the House itself rejected as not meriting impeachment?

But though Mr. BUTLER's article cannot in the mind of any rational man strengthen the case against the President, it does most assuredly injure it by conveying an impression of weakness. It is, in effect, an admission that the facts on which the House founded its resolution of impeachment are insufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty. It is a confession that the men who recommended impeachment as a proceeding justified by the Stanton-Thomas affair, and the men who voted for it with indecent haste, discover on examination that they have overshot the mark, and that, after all, the Senate may be unable to finish the business in the desired way. On what other hypothesis can we understand the passage of a supplementary article, involving totally different issues? Is it intended, if the case breaks down as a question of fact and law, to fall back on the Butler contrivance and seek conviction on questions of taste and opinion? Is it designed to hold in reserve a matter of partisanship and personal feeling, in anticipation of a failure to convict on the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors? So it really seems. For with a reasonable certainty of conviction on the ground selected by the House, the insertion of totally different ground, entailing much probable delay, nothing could be more inexpedient than the introduction of new matter. The Senate cannot do more than convict Mr. JOHNSON; and much may be lost, while nothing can be gained, by loading down the record in the manner proposed by Mr. BUTLER.

The same objections partially apply to yet another article adopted by the House at the instance of Mr. BINGHAM. This, the eleventh article, alleges certain attempts on the part of Mr. JOHNSON to prevent the execution of the reconstruction and other laws. Portions of the averments have an indirect bearing upon the Stanton-Thomas case, and so redeem the article from the complaint of being totally irrelevant; but the article as a whole strikes us as superfluous, except as an attempt to provide for conviction on general charges if the specific charge be found untenable. But general charges are unsatisfactory, because always implying partisan forms of statement, and judgment according to a partisan standard; whereas a specific charge, such as that on which the House originally rested its case, admits of being proved or disproved, and thus, in one way or another, satisfies the country. Mr. BINGHAM's article, however, is better than BUTLER's, because it opens less wide the door to a tedious conflict of testimony and opinion.

Mr. BINGHAM's article might, perhaps, be accepted as an effort to prove the *animus* of Mr. JOHNSON's action, but for the apparent unwillingness of the Managers to adopt Mr. JENCKES' article, which distinctly, and we think with great propriety, affirms a criminal intent in the proceeding for which the President is to be tried. Is it possible that the question of intent, which is inseparable from the question of moral guilt, is to be excluded from the investigation? Is it possible that the Senate will be asked to pronounce the President guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, without taking into consideration the motive by which he was actuated? The intent may have been criminal. Mr. JOHNSON may have deliberately violated the law for the purpose imputed to him. But at least the Senate cannot, without an appearance of injustice, refuse to take cognizance of an element which enters essentially into the culpability of the act or acts which lie at the bottom of the proceedings. It is possible that the introduction of this element would militate against Mr. JOHNSON. That, for our present purpose, is altogether immaterial. All we contend for is that the proposition submitted by Mr. JENCKES cannot be excluded from the case, unless the managers are content to conduct the trial as a partisan affair, rather than as the grave proceeding which it really is.

### The March of Sergeant Bates.

We are amazed that the telegraphers and newspapers are paying so little attention to the great march of Sergeant BATES though the South. It is certainly far more solemn, majestic, impressive and picturesque than the "feat" of the pedestrian WESTON, which attracted universal notice a few months ago. Not only is there a deep moral purpose underlying the march, but it has intimate bearings upon reconstruction, practical politics, Southern loyalty, JOHNSON's policy, and the next Presidential campaign.

Sergeant BATES, a Wisconsin soldier of the late war, and a man whose loyalty and courage were tested in countless battles, began some time ago, on his own personal responsibility, the heroic undertaking of marching triumphantly through the Southern States, from Vicksburg to Washington, bearing aloft and unfurled the Flag of the Union. He is now marching along independently under his waving and gleaming flag, passing through hamlets, towns and cities, and visiting the capital of every rebel State between Mississippi and the Potomac, while the joyful multitudes everywhere hail his advance as though it were the advance of an Emperor.

It seems that some time in last December the gallant Sergeant had a political discussion with an individual in Wisconsin, who asserted that the Southern people hated the American flag with such an intensity that they were constantly aching to tear it to pieces and devour any one who should attempt to uphold it. This the Sergeant disputed, and referred to the fact of our flag being at this time planted in all the Southern States; but his adversary upset him by declaring that it required everywhere to be upheld by military power, and that it was only the fear of this which kept the sacrilegious hands of the rebels from the sacred emblem. The dispute might have been interminable, but the Sergeant, being a practical politician, and having no time to waste in nonsense, at once proposed to bring the matter to a test by offering to march through the length and breadth of rebeldom with the great flag unfurled o'er his head. The terms were reduced to writing, and signed by both parties to this effect:

> "BATES is to carry the flag unfurled, except at night, during storms, or when resting, but is not to pass through cities or collections of people with it furled; he is to travel only during the day time; to be always unarmed, to go on foot; not to employ anybody to protect him; may employ one person as a guide when necessary; if any parties choose voluntarily to escort him they are at liberty to do so."

All that the Sergeant asked of his adversary was that he would furnish to his family one dollar per day during his absence, and he would immediately proceed to Vicksburg, start thence without money, unarmed, and on foot, and carry the American flag to Washington City, which place he agreed to reach by next Fourth of July. The terms were accepted, Vicksburg reached, and the Star-Spangled march begun some four or five weeks ago.

The telegraph, which told us so much about WESTON, has given us very meagre accounts of BATES' progress. We know that he advanced across the entire State of Mississippi, passed through many towns, waved his flag over its capital, and was hailed by the acclamations of admiring multitudes, who replenished his basket from their lean larders, and sent him on his way rejoicing. We know that he entered the State of Alabama, passed through all the places that lay on his way to the capital, and that he finally reached Montgomery, where, on the very spot that JEFF. DAVIS proclaimed Secession, he waved the flag, and waved it till the welkin rang again. The latest we hear of him is from the local papers of Georgia, which tell of his arrival at Crawford, where he was warmly welcomed, and still later at Columbus, where he arrived a fortnight ago, bearing only his flag and an empty purse, and where he was received by a large body of citizens, was welcomed by the Mayor, and tendered the hospitalities of the city.

And up to the present hour, so far as we know, Sergeant BATES is still marching on,—waving his gleaming flag in triumph where erst the rebel hosts struggled for its destruction.

Most people will feel inclined to laugh at the Sergeant and his march and his unfurled flag and his triumphal receptions and the toora-loora-loo of the whole affair. It is hard to refrain from laughing at it. But if all those who believe as the Sergeant's adversary did, would start out a-marching with their waving flags, as the Sergeant has done, they would render their country a better service than by staying at home and growling at the rebels.

### Too Much Indictment.

During the Congressional debate on Tuesday last upon Gen. BUTLER's motion to add an additional article to the Presidential impeachment, Mr. LOGAN, in advocating the addition, said he supposed "that not a lawyer in the House would say that he ever knew a conviction to fail because of *too many counts* in the indictment."

We are somewhat surprised that none of Mr. LOGAN's Democratic colleagues from this City did not correct this error. To be sure they are not lawyers, but most of them are familiar, in one way or another, with indictments; and on the very day when the remarks quoted were delivered, a prominent Eighth Ward Tammany Hall politician, who has the credit of organizing the system of "repeating" on the day of election, by which the majorities of the Ring candidates are so enormously swelled, was brought into the Court of Sessions in this City for trial, and was *discharged* because there were "too many counts in the indictment."

The person alluded to—Mr. DAN. NOBLE—was held under two specifications—one for *stealing* $230,000 worth of United States bonds from the Royal Insurance Company, and the other for feloniously *receiving* them. Judge RUSSEL, before whom the case came for trial, quashed the first indictment on the ground that it was inconsistent with the second; and as the second alleged that NOBLE received the bonds from thieves who were unknown, while all the testimony was designed to prove that the prisoner was himself the thief, he ordered his discharge from custody, and the culprit departed in triumph, amid the congratulations of his friends.

Mr. LOGAN must revise his knowledge of criminal law.

### Taxing City Employes.

The *Sun* of yesterday morning has the following paragraph:

> The statement set forth by the *Times*, that the month's salary of the young man, JAS. J. BURKE, who committed suicide on Sunday morning, was levied upon in the Tax Receiver's office, where he was employed, "and retained for political purposes by the Tammany rulers," *is unfounded.*

The *Sun* has been imposed upon. This same assurance was sent to us verbally; but as nobody was willing to become responsible for it, we declined to repeat it. Not only is the statement true, but young BURKE himself declared it to be true, in the hearing of his fellow clerks, and no one attempted to contradict or correct him. He denounced the retention of his month's salary as an act of injustice and as a grievous hardship, and it was under the excitement caused by this that he committed suicide.

We suppose the *Sun* is aware that for the last five or six years at all events, it has been the regular practice in the various departments of the City Government to withhold a month's salary from their employes to be used for political purposes. Not a season has passed in which this has not been done, and sometimes *two* months' salary has been thus confiscated. If the *Sun* does not know this fact, it may learn it from any prominent Tammany Democrat who is familiar with the practices of the ring and honest enough to tell the truth. We can give our neighbor the names of one or two of this sort.

We are authorized and requested by Mr. M. T. BRENNAN, recently appointed Police Commissioner, to state, in correction of our paragraph yesterday, that not a dollar of money was used, by himself or anybody else, to procure his appointment. Beyond the cost of printing his ballots, the office cost him nothing; and if it cost anybody else anything, he says he is ignorant of the fact.

### MINOR TOPICS.

We are glad to see it duly chronicled in the Press that Senator WADE is conducting himself with great dignity and propriety. He no longer gives disinterested bystanders the impression that he is a "snorting war-horse," but demeans himself as the heir apparent and expectant should. He refuses to consider or even to receive applications for office, which already begin to pour in upon him, very profusely, and repudiates the idea that he is fool enough to desire the place under such circumstances. All this is eminently wise and sensible.

STEVENS, BUTLER and JOE COX, of Richmond, —three well-known Radical leaders—are singularly uniform in their views of what party discipline requires. STEVENS, shaking his finger above his head, says, in Congress: "Let me see the recreant who dares vote on the other side." BUTLER says he "would like to see anybody in the House, or in the country, who was *on their side*, vote that ANDREW JOHNSON was a fit man to be President of the United States." And JOE COX, of Richmond, declared: "To all the white Radicals in this House he would say: 'If you are not here when the vote is taken on this suffrage question, and do not vote for it, or in any way dodge your duty to us, *woe be unto you*.'" If with this worthy trio, JOE COX, BUTLER and STEVENS, to drive, the "white Radicals" do not make progress, or if they try to kick over the traces, it will not be the fault of the worthy gentlemen who sit on the box, and handle the reins and the lash.

We see it stated that some of the President's "friends" advise him to resign, and "carry his appeal to the people." We should like to know how he is to get it to the people? If he were once out of office, he would not stand the ghost of a chance for the Democratic nomination, and there is no other way in which his wrongs and claims can be brought before the people at all. The President, moreover, is not in the least likely to take any such advice, no matter from what quarter it may come. He has not accidentally fallen into his present position; he sought it deliberately, and he is quite certain to accept it with all its consequences.

The "carnival season," as it may be called —the season of fancy dress and masked balls—is now at its height. The French *Cercle de l'Harmonie* brilliantly inaugurated it; the famous Liederkranz occurred week before last; the Arion comes off to-night; the Purim—the last of the great balls—takes place on Monday next—the Jewish holiday. It is noteworthy that all these gay assemblages are conducted under the auspices of our French and German population, and we seldom hear of an American masked ball of any magnitude. It is also noteworthy that they have all been given on the east side of the town, the Purim being the first to essay to establish them west of Broadway. The present has been in every way a brilliant and successful season, both for pageantry and enjoyment. No less than fifty or sixty public dress balls have been held, with no incident, no breach of decorum to mar them. It is this character which makes them acceptable, and which bids fair to give them perpetuity as a feature of New-York Winter life.

The reports of the late trial of the *Wampanoag* have been published. It appears that the ship made a trip down the coast, "with a fresh breeze abaft the beam," which friendly help was so effectual that the vessel actually ran faster than the screw was turning. The Board reports, however, that "the maximum performance can be easily maintained during a passage across the Atlantic, or for any required service." It occurs to us that this desirable result would very much depend on whether the services of the "fresh breeze abaft the beam" could be secured whenever the ship might be required to cross the Atlantic. Another point is, that the *Wampanoag*, burning fuel at the rate she did during the maximum performance, would exhaust all the coal in her bunkers in less than five and a half days. If we can only be told how the ship can get across the Atlantic in this time, everything will be quite satisfactory. Such reports as these are quite instructive.

Every new series of statistics on the whisky question confirms the necessity of reducing the excessive tax, as the only way of removing the special temptation to fraud which now is a constant source of enlargement in the manufacturing and of diminution in the revenue returns. The figures for January and February, 1868, show a continued falling off in the tax payments, and indicate a still further future loss by the cessation of country distilling and the removal of that industry to large cities, where the chances for undetected—or unpunished—frauds will be far greater. Patent meters, fancy bung-hole measures, complicated collection machinery will do no good. Honest distillers and honest revenue officers are the thing needed, and, until the large fraud-margin of an enormous tax is removed, it is the thing human nature will not let us have.

We noticed yesterday our Richmond correspondent's startling illustration of progress in Virginia in the passage of a plug of chewing-tobacco from a white to a black member of the Convention. It seems that the same sort of socialism is spreading elsewhere in the South. Our correspondent at the Georgia Convention, writing of the delegates, politicians and office-seekers in attendance, says: "Those who a short time ago would have resented as a deadly insult the charge that they could associate with negroes on terms of equality, can now be seen any day or night holding sweet converse with full-blooded Africans, sitting with them on terms of perfect social equality, drinking the social glass and puffing the social cigar in private parlors and private bedrooms, and treating the 'niggers' of old as distinguished guests whom they apparently delight to honor." No one can comprehend the extraordinary and revolutionary character of incidents like these but those who were acquainted with the South and Southern life in former times.

We have already expressed the hope that the members of the House, having exhausted the theme, would devote their powers and eloquence to some other subject than JOHNSON while the trial is going on in the Senate. The Senators have now Mr. JOHNSON's case before them, and we cannot doubt that they will do full justice to his merits. CHANDLER will tell us all about the removal of STANTON; NYE will tell us all about the appointment of LORENZO THOMAS; SUMNER will enlighten us upon the War Department affair; THAYER will recite the story of JOHNSON's violation of the Tenure of Office bill; and other distinguished Senators will give us other views, novel and refreshing, of the quarrel between the President and the Secretary of War. We will have all the more time to study these efforts if the members of the House will for a few days discuss some other subject—say the Abyssinian war or the new Chinese Mission.

The celibacy of the Pope of Rome does not protect him against those perturbations generally produced by the fairer sex among the profaner orders of mankind. He lately scolded the ladies for their fashions of dressing themselves, and bid them not to bring such fashions to church with them. Now he has been writing a brief to the Bishop of Orleans respecting the order of female instruction recommended by M. DURUY, the French Minister of Public Instruction—a system which, in the opinion of his Holiness, will deprive women of their native modesty, and fill them with the pride and arrogance which come of too much knowledge. He is against all attempts to make women more educated and intellectual than they are in general, and no doubt expects the French Bishops will do what they can to discourage the new plans. Curiously enough, these plans have been countenanced by the Empress of France, one of the most dutiful daughters of the Church, who so recently attended an examination of girls in the Sorbonne School, which teaches all those branches of knowledge so reprobated by the Pope. The Emperor is, of course, the director of the new educational movement, and he must think the brief a rather shabby return for the assistance rendered by the Zouaves at Mentana.

The London *Engineer*, a most valuable scientific paper, has opened up a subject that will appeal to many thousands in interest—the nomenclature of rating the power of steam engines. At present an engine is said to be of so many "horse-power," but every one understands that this phrase has, by the development of the machine in these days, become vague and almost unmeaning. Men talk about "actual horse-power" and "nominal horse-power," and no man buys an engine without knowing that its real force far exceeds its nominal rating. The mere fact that WATT selected a force of 33,000 pounds, exerted at a rate of one foot per minute, (the statement to which he had reduced the average labor of a horse, exerting 250 pounds at the rate of two and a half miles per hour,) and took that as the unit of measurement for the horse's great rival, steam, meant something then. But actual horse-power, depending on the steam pressure of the piston and the velocity of its action, is a thing easily varied in the same engine by changing the steam pressure, and depends even more on the size of the boiler than on that of the cylinder, by which it is now calculated. Horse-power, then, means—anything you choose. The proposition is, to agree upon a new unit of force and to call it a "Watt." The suggestion is good, if practicable. It is easier to propose such a thing than to settle and fix its conditions. Until the "Watt" is defined we suppose it must remain on a plane with BARNUM's physiological conundrum, the "What is It?"

Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON's poetical fancy of the *Princess* is now about to become a practical fact in his own practical country. A number of ladies and gentlemen of London and other places are projecting a Woman's College, somewhere between the capital and Cambridge; in which institution the girls are to have the customary education of boys with the addition of those branches more peculiarly suited to their sex. The cost is estimated at £30,000—one thousand of which has been contributed by Mrs. BODICHON. We have not so much advantage over the Britons in these matters as many may be disposed to think. On the road of social science and the march of intellect, we should take care they do not take the forward place after all. In London they are erecting a Workingmen's College—which is a chalk beyond the notions of our own better paid mechanics and artisans. The friendly rivalry of nations is calculated to benefit them all round.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature directing the appointment of a Superintendent of Street Railroads at a salary of $4,000 a year. There was for several years precisely such a law upon the statute book and a person was appointed under it, who drew his salary regularly. At one time MATTHEW D. GREENE was the Superintendent; who the other incumbents have been we do not recollect. We have never heard of the repeal of the law and think it altogether likely it is still in existence and that somebody is still drawing the salary. For that is all that anybody ever did and is probably all it is intended that anybody ever shall do. The Railroad Companies regulate and control the whole City Government now, and it would be very strange if they could not control a single officer appointed to look after their affairs, especially when they themselves pay his salary. Mr. HENRY BERGH has applied to have the duty of superintending the City Railroads committed to the Society of which he is President, offering to do it *gratis*. The request, it is quite safe to predict, will not be granted.

## WASHINGTON.

### AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

THE EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

Mr. SCHENCK's Spirit Export bill, which passed the House yesterday, permits the exportation during thirty days only of spirits in bond already prepared for export and contracted for. No bill making permanent provision for exporting spirits has yet been reported from Committee of Ways and Means, and it is probable that any such law will meet with great opposition, on the ground that it opens a door for fraud. Inasmuch as the foreign demand is almost entirely for refined articles of spirits, mainly alcohol, no export law can be of any effect that does not in the same way provide for refining in bond for export.

Mr. HOOPER's bill, which was recently referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, does not meet with favor, as it is practically only a law to permit exportation of New-England rum from Boston to the coast of Africa to the entire exclusion of all exports from other ports. The worthy temperance men of the "Hub" are not averse to special legislation in their favor, even for the purpose of intoxicating the benighted African.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

DEFENCE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel for the defence of the General of the army, and any other officer or person intrusted with the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts, has become a law without the President's approval, he not having returned it to the House, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution. The counsel in the Supreme Court upholding the Reconstruction acts, are employed under its provisions.

DISCHARGE OF TREASURY EMPLOYES.

Congress not having yet acted on the usual Deficiency bill, which provides for the payment of laborers, sweeps, and others employed in the Treasury Department, about sixty of such employes will be dismissed this week, there being no money to pay them with.

CHOLERA AT ST. THOMAS.

The United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, writes to Secretary SEWARD that on account of some cases of cholera at St. Thomas, the Captain-General of the island has issued an order prohibiting the admission of any vessel coming from that port, in Porto Rico, until further notice.

DEATH OF AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

PORTUS BAXTER, late a Representative in Congress from Vermont, died at his residence in this city to-day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following dispatches have been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP PISCATAQUA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the flagship *Piscataqua* anchored in this harbor on the 16th inst., after a passage of thirty-one days from New-York. Owing to the presence of calms and the want of coal, we have not tested the ship under full steam, but will do so on the first favorable opportunity. It affords me pleasure to inform the Department that the ship maintains her character as a sailer.

Under favorable circumstances, with the wind fresh and about abeam, under her courses, topgallant sails and topmast studding-sails, she logged twelve knots, the propeller making thirty revolutions per minute, under low steam and a consumption of seventeen and three-quarters tons of coal per day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. C. ROWAN, Rear-Admiral.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP GUERRIERE,
MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 9, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that on going out of Rio de Janeiro this vessel attained a speed of eleven knots under steam alone; but in consequence of the foulness of her bottom this cannot be considered a fair test. On her passage from St. Catharine to this place a speed of thirteen knots was attained under steam and all plain sails with a moderate breeze.

Very respectfully,
C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral.

### When Did the Bankrupt Law Go Into Operation?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I always read with interest the legal articles in the TIMES. In your paper of Saturday you incline to the opinion that the Bankrupt act went into operation on the date of its approval, which was March 2, 1867, and that no debtor whose petition is not filed within one year from that day, will be entitled to his discharge without the consent of a majority of his creditors, unless his assets are sufficient to pay fifty per cent. of his debts.

My impression is very decided that such a construction of the act is an erroneous one. If the last section simply provided, as you state, "that the act should commence and take effect on the date of its approval, but that no petitions should be filed till June 1, 1867," your understanding of it would doubtless be correct. But it is much more explicit than this:

> "This act shall commence and take effect, as to the appointment of the officers created hereby, and the promulgation of rules and general orders, from and after the date of its approval; provided, that no petition or other proceeding under this act shall be filed, received or commenced before the 1st day of June, 1867."

Now, is not this precisely equivalent to saying that the act shall take effect from the date of its approval only for the appointment of officers and promulgation of rules—but that for all other purposes it shall not go into operation until the 1st day of June, 1867? Then take in connection with this proviso the language of the thirty-third section: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted," &c. Go into operation for what purpose? For the appointment of officers and the promulgation of rules? or for the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy? It seems to me but one construction can be put upon it.

It will be seen that the expression used in the last section of the act is "commence and take effect," while in the thirty-third section it is "go into operation." There is meaning and propriety in the use of these different expressions. The act was to commence and take effect for two purposes only—the appointment of officers and the promulgation of rules—from the date of its approval; but it was not to go into operation generally until the 1st day of June, 1867. And who can doubt that when the 33d section speaks of the act going into operation, it means going into operation generally—going into operation in such a way that proceedings in bankruptcy can be commenced. It is with the unfortunate debtor that we are now concerned, and how can it be said with any propriety, as to him, that the act went into operation before he was permitted to commence any proceedings under it.

It was absolutely necessary, before the act went into operation, that the "rules and general orders" spoken of in the last section should be framed and promulgated. They were provided for by the act itself. They were necessary to carry the act into effect. The act was incomplete without them. What was to be the scope and character of these orders may be seen by a reference to the 10th section. They might have been incorporated in the act itself, and then it could have gone into operation at once. But it was thought better that these orders should be framed by the Justices of the Supreme Court. Until they were promulgated no debtor could tell what it was necessary for him to do in order to avail himself of the benefits of the act. It it was intended, therefore, to give the debtor a year after the act went into operation, before he was subjected to the rigorous exactions of the 33d section, it would be unjust to count as part of that year a period when no proceedings in bankruptcy could possibly be commenced by him.

Yours respectfully, JUDEX.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sunday-school connected with the Bleecker-street Universalist Church took place in the church last evening. The audience was large and enthusiastic. The children were very happy and very neat, and in their songs, recitations and dialogues did great credit to themselves and teachers. The exercises, which were so pleasant, will be repeated in the same place this evening.

# FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN AND CITY OF ANTWERP.

The steamships *Bremen*, from Bremen February 15 and Southampton February 18, and *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Feb. 19 and Queenstown Feb. 20, arrived at this port yesterday with four days later news than was at hand by the *Australasian*.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

### The Question of Citizenship—Necessity and Basis of its Settlement.

*From the London Times, Feb. 17.*

Although it may be for the interest of one or even both of the great parties in the United States to put forward the alleged grievances of naturalized citizens as an occasion of quarrel with Great Britain, the debate in the House of Representatives on the subject not only reflects credit on that Assembly, but has contributed toward the settlement of a very complicated question. A sweeping resolution calling upon the Executive to enforce the so-called American doctrine against foreign Governments would have been equally unmeaning and ineffective. There is, in fact, no such thing as an American doctrine of naturalization. The principle of law recognized by the American Courts as governing claims of allegiance is the same as that recognized by our own. The principle of policy occasionally maintained in the dispatches of American Ministers, though plausible in itself, is quite incapable of consistent application. It sounds very reasonable to say that "a naturalized citizen has exactly the same rights in foreign countries as a native-born citizen," but the moment such a proposition is followed out to its consequences it is seen to be unsound and untenable. This is exactly the process which Gen. BANKS' Committee undertook in framing a bill for the protection of naturalized citizens, and the result is that, instead of a legislative proclamation binding on no other country, they have produced a measure which, however capable of amendment, *may become the basis of an international Convention.* The full text of this measure is now before us, and a careful perusal of it will show how very limited its practical operation is likely to be. * * * Thus limited the bill, though denounced by its opponents as "diplomacy, and not legislation," *deserves the consideration of European Powers*, while the moderate tone of the debate will not fail to produce a favorable impression in this country. The imposing rhetoric of Gen. BANKS is not required to convince us that we have nothing to gain by retaining the nominal allegiance of American citizens. On the contrary, it would probably be good policy to draw this distinction between British subjects emigrating to a foreign dominion and those emigrating to our own colonies. *By far the strongest motive for insisting upon perpetual allegiance is one which concerns us less than any other nation.* Where a rigid system of conscription exists, as in Prussia, the danger of its being evaded by colorable Naturalization is considerable, and Gen. BANKS admits that similar frauds have been largely practiced by emigrants from the Southern and Central Republics of America. Under a system of voluntary enlistment no such questions can arise. A returned Fenian is the very last person whom a recruiting sergeant would enlist, or whom a commanding officer would desire to keep in his regiment for a single day. The only point on which there is an ostensible conflict of interest between Great Britain and the United States is the liability of naturalized Americans for crimes against our Government committed in America. On this point we agree with our correspondent "Historicus" that negotiation must embrace a wider range than is contemplated in the bill of Gen. BANKS' Committee. The rule of procedure which prohibits the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over aliens, except in respect of acts done on British soil, is certainly not less arbitrary than the rule—*Nemo potest exuere patriam.* No one can justify by any but technical reasons that state of the law which enables a foreigner who has murdered an Englishman abroad to enjoy perfect impunity in England. It is doubtless more convenient that a criminal should be tried where the crime was committed, but it is still more essential that the criminal should be liable to arrest wherever he may be found. It is vain to speak of extradition as the complement of an exclusively local jurisdiction over criminals. In the first place, extradition treaties are by no means universal; secondly, the criminal laws of civilized nations are by no means uniform; and, lastly, the State in which the criminal is harbored must await a demand for his surrender before sending him for trial. The more the question of Naturalization is considered in all its aspects, the less possible will it be found to deal with it separately. *Any treaty on the subject would be incomplete unless it included that of extradition, and mischievous unless it included that of expatriation.* If a man could naturalize himself without expatriating himself, he would be the subject of two Governments at once; if he could expatriate himself without naturalizing himself, he would be literally a citizen of the world, exempt from all obligations except those incident to residence in a foreign country.

## THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

### A Despondent View of Its Progress and Prospects.

*From the London Times, Feb. 17.*

The last intelligence from Abyssinia is not likely to gratify the public at home. The cost of the expedition is exceeding in magnitude all estimates of the probable charge; little progress is reported from the scene of war; our expected allies have been driven from the field; our enemy is said to have recovered possession of his stronghold, and the Egyptian forces are pursuing a course which must almost necessarily create trouble in one way or another. None of these difficulties, it is true, can be described as unforeseen, but it is hard to contemplate without dismay the prospects of certain cost which are opened before us. It is now actually stated, and with some appearance of authority, that the expense of freight and transport alone between Bombay and Abyssinia, exclusive of the charge for coal, amounts to £392,000 a month. In other words, we are spending money at the rate of nearly £5,000,000 a year on this one exigency of the campaign. All the expenditure incurred in this country, or between this country and Bombay, or in India itself, or in Abyssinia itself, remains still to be added. These £5,000,000 go for freight alone between the Indian and Abyssinian coasts, and, though the work of the expedition has been six months in hand, our army has only just made its first march from the base of our operations at Senafé. * * * After all, too, as must again be remarked, we are but *at the beginning of our work.* The army has but just commenced its march upon Magdala in quest of King THEODORE and his captives. Our principal work hitherto has been to establish a base of operations at a distance of sixty miles from the sea-coast, and there accumulate a sufficient supply of provisions and munitions for the campaign. This in itself has been a most arduous task; but as regards the immediate object of the expedition, it amounts to nothing but the removal of an obstacle in the way of our first advance. If we could have made this advance from Zoulla—that is to say, directly from our own ships and storehouses on the coast—we should have saved three months of time, toil and outlay, but that could not be done. Between Zoulla and Senafé there is a mountain defile which may at any moment become absolutely impassable to man or beast. In other words, communication between a base of operations established at Zoulla and an army moving on the highlands above could not be insured. Consequently, Zoulla could not be taken as a base, and Senafé was necessarily substituted. As to the Abyssinian expedition, therefore, or the Abyssinian war, we are only at this moment preparing to discover what it may mean or cost, and the last information, as far as it goes, is somewhat unfavorable to our prospects. Our enemy, King THEODORE, appears to be stronger than was represented; our probable allies, such as MENELEK, appear to be weaker. That our force will enable us to dispense with such auxiliaries, and to deal with THEODORE wherever we may find him, is doubtless to be assumed; but the way to Magdala is long, the road is unknown, and the movement of the Egyptians may deprive us of the support we have hitherto experienced at the hands of the native population. In the meantime a fabulous expenditure of money is going on, so that what with the prolongation of the campaign on one hand and the multiplication of its charges on the other, the *prospects of the British taxpayer are decidedly unsatisfactory.*

## HARVARD AND OXFORD.

### Further Correspondence in Regard to the Intended Rowing Match.

*From the Boston Advertiser, March 4.*

We give below a copy of a letter mailed yesterday for Oxford by the Harvard men. It is in our judgment a very plain, straightforward statement of the case as it stands between the two colleges. We regret that the negotiations have come to nothing, because we feel sure that a very interesting race might have been made, and that this country would have come out with credit, even at the worst:

CAMBRIDGE, March 3, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. WATSON has received your letter dated Feb. 14. We regret very much that we feel obliged to close the negotiations without coming to an agreement in regard to a race. We understand perfectly well your objections to engaging in a contest in which the systems are so different; but we still think that you do not entirely understand on what grounds we are unwilling to change our method of steering, and why we think that it would not place the competitors on an unfair footing. We have learned the art of steering by means of wires connecting the rudder with the bow oarsmen's feet. A coxswain would therefore be only a dead weight for us, and we see no justice in a crew being obliged to carry a dead weight, in the form of a coxswain, more than that it should be required to carry ballast to equalize the difference in the weight of boats, which is often very considerable, or that coxswains should be of the same weight. A crew selects a coxswain, *of as light a weight* as possible, and it frequently happens that the difference in the weight of the coxswains of two contesting crews amounts to twenty pounds, and crews rowing under such conditions are considered fairly matched. American crews merely follow out this principle of selecting as light a coxswain as possible, and find it possible to dispense with one altogether.

You have objected to having the race on a broad and perfectly straight course. We made this stipulation because, according to the best information we could procure, there are straight courses of three miles length in several parts of England, sufficiently sheltered for the lightest shell boats, and because we think a straight course furnishes an opportunity for a more fair and satisfactory race than a winding course, on which one crew necessarily has an advantage in regard to position and knowledge of the water. Not that it is at all impossible for a crew to be steered without a coxswain on such a course as the Putney course on the Thames, or the course on the Ouse which you speak of in your last letter; for we row daily on the Charles River, which is narrow and winding, has a strong tide and is obstructed with bridges. Mr. WATSON, in a private letter to Mr. WILLAN, suggested Lake Windermere, not knowing that the water is too much exposed to the wind to furnish a suitable course, and thinking that, as you are not accustomed to row your races upon lakes, the idea of rowing upon such a course might not have occurred to you. You say in your letter that the adoption of our method of steering would necessitate an entire change in the style of your boats, and also that we could adopt your method without making any important change in our boats. We see no reason why the change would not be as great in the one case as in the other.

Hoping that you will be convinced that we desire no unfair advantages, and regretting that our correspondence must close in so unsatisfactory a manner, we remain Yours respectfully,

A. P. LORING,
G. W. HOLDREGE,
W. H. SIMMONS, Committee H. B. C.
W. W. RICHARDS,
R. C. WATSON,

To F. WILLAN, W. WOOD, R. G. MARSDEN, C. R. W. TOTTENHAM, EDMUND S. CARTER, Committee O. U. B. C.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### The Arrest of Geo. F. Train—Government Explanation of the Affair.

In the sitting of the House of Commons, Feb. 17, on the occasion of the second reading of the bill renewing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland, the Earl of MAYO made a statement in regard to the arrest of Mr. TRAIN. He said Mr. TRAIN arrived in Ireland from America in one of the mail packets, and the police, who had strict orders to watch all the arrivals from that quarter, searched his luggage in the discharge of their duty, and found among his papers a considerable number of printed documents, consisting principally of speeches which he had made in America, [a laugh,] and which were evidently of a very strong Fenian tendency. Those speeches, it appeared, were delivered at Fenian meetings, and, as far as he could judge—for he did not read them all—[a laugh]—they expressed very great sympathy with the Fenian movement. Proceeding on the general orders to which he had already referred, and without having received any instructions beyond them, the police therefore arrested Mr. TRAIN. In doing so, he believed they acted entirely in conformity with their duty, and were perfectly justified in adopting the course they took. The arrest was made late on Friday evening, and on the following day one of the police officers went up to Dublin and had an interview with several members of the Government, to whom the circumstances of the case were explained. The result was that an order was sent down to Cork to release Mr. TRAIN on his making a statement to the effect that he had not come to Ireland to promote the objects of Fenianism. That statement was made, and the next day he was released from custody.

## FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

The *Moniteur du Soir* says: "A telegram from Munich states that the Vienna Press is unanimous in affirming that Count PLATEN would not have caused the Hanoverian Legion in Switzerland to pass over into France without an express permission, and even invitation from Paris. This statement is inaccurate. No permission, no invitation has been sent from Paris for the Hanoverian emigrants in Switzerland to enter Alsatia. The emigrants entered our territory spontaneously, and without a previous announcement of their intention. As soon as the French Government was informed of the fact, it took the necessary measures to locate the officers and men separately, and at a considerable distance from our eastern frontier."

The London *Star* says: "Brazil is coming to England for money to help in paying her expenses in the war with Paraguay. How hopeful her prospects are in regard to that war may be judged by the news just at hand. At Rio anxiety was beginning to be felt as to the result of the war, there appearing to be no hope of its immediate termination. The fact is, the allies have hitherto virtually made no impression on Paraguay, and they are not likely to do so. To lend Brazil money to carry on such a war would be as morally wrong as it would be commercially unwise."

The *France* of Feb. 19 (evening) says that the good offices of France have now been requested in connection with the negotiation between Austria and the Papal See for the revision of the Concordat. The same journal maintains that overtures have been made to Cardinal ANTONELLI respecting the establishment of the post of Papal Nuncio at Berlin. Cardinal ANTONELLI neither objected nor assented to these overtures, but brought forward certain objections arising from the exceptional position of the Catholics in the Duchy of Posen.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* maintains that the great Powers acted upon correct information when they made representations at Belgrade and Bucharest. The same journal adds that warnings were indispensable if it were wished to avoid a repetition on the banks of the Danube and Save of the game which others attempted to play last Autumn on the Pontifical frontier.

There has been serious disturbances, stimulated, it is said, by the priests, at Chirignago, in Venetia. The Town-house was attacked, the archives were burnt, the national colors hauled down and torn to shreds, and a portrait of the King was destroyed. From Naples the accounts were far from satisfactory.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 17 the Lord Advocate introduced the Scotch Reform bill, which makes the borough and county franchise the same as in England, and gives to Scotland seven additional members. These members the Government propose to add to the total number of members now comprising the House of Commons.

A bill had been introduced into the French Legislative Body proposing to abolish, definitively, the extra tax upon corn and flour imported in foreign bottoms. The extra tax was already temporarily suspended last November.

The London *Times* says: "We are authorized to state that the Prince of Wales will hold *levées* at St. James' Palace, on behalf of the Queen, on March 3 and 17."

The *Patrie* gives an absolute denial to the reports spread respecting Ministerial changes and constitutional modifications.

It is announced that a new Egyptian loan for £26,000,000 has been concluded upon the basis of the consolidation of the existing loans and floating debt.

### Execution of William W. Parker, at Wilmington, N. C., for Murder.

*From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Feb. 29.*

Yesterday morning, at 10:20 A. M., WILLIAM WRIGHT PARKER, the murderer of WM. CHILDRESS, was taken from the county jail in which he was imprisoned for over twelve months, to the common place of execution. PARKER was seated in an ambulance, which also contained his coffin. He was apparently much composed, with gaze fixed upward, and lips moving as if in prayer. The condemned was guarded by a posse of ten or twelve citizens summoned by the Sheriff. At 10:55 the procession arrived at the foot of the gallows, where some 2,000 persons had already assembled, and the Sheriff read to the prisoner the warrant for his execution. This duty being accomplished, Rev. J. H. DALLY, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, offered up a prayer. During the whole of the prayer the condemned appeared also to be offering his supplications, earnestly, but with great composure. PARKER then ascended the scaffold, and from the platform made an address of about six minutes. Disobedience to parents, association with bad men, and indulgence in intoxicating liquors, he said, were what had brought him to this painful end. He prayed that they all might take warning by his fate and shun these evils. He stated that he had become reconciled to his God and prepared to meet his fate while in prison. He had borne a long imprisonment and thought after all that it was best, as he was enabled to become prepared for death. After again warning the people from intoxicating drinks and bad association, and from the nourishment of a love of gain, declaring that "money is the root of all evil," and the desire for its possession had been his bane, he brought his remarks to a close. He declared his penalty nothing but that which is just and right, and then submitted himself to the hands of the Sheriff.

At 11:11 the fatal trap fell. By some means the rope slipped around to the back of his neck, but the fall was a severe one, and in two minutes he had ceased to struggle. The main force of the fall was upon his throat, which caused the rupture of a small blood-vessel about the root of the tongue. At 11:21 the body was examined by Dr. WM. J. LOVE, who pronounced that death had taken place. At 11:30 the body was cut down and lowered into the coffin, when it was again examined by Dr. LOVE. No particular examination was made of the neck, though it is the opinion of the Doctor that it was probably dislocated, but not broken. The crowd then dispersed, and the body was interred, no friends having appeared to claim it.

### Death of Brevet Major McCleary at Charleston.

*From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, Feb. 27.*

Brevet Major JOHN MCCLEARY died suddenly of hemorrhage, Tuesday, at the Citadel, at 9 A. M. The funeral services were performed yesterday afternoon at Grace Church, and the remains were conveyed with military honors to Magnolia, where they will be kept in a vault until they can be removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where the family of the deceased reside.

Major MCCLEARY was a native of Ohio, and graduated at West Point in 1854. He was promoted Second Lieutenant in 1855, First Lieutenant in 1860, and Captain in 1861. In 1863 he was breveted Major for gallant conduct at Gettysburg. He was here in his position as Captain in the Fifth United States Infantry. Gen. CLITZ, Post Commandant, issued a general order to the garrison yesterday, announcing his death. Gen. CLITZ says of Major MCCLEARY, that he was a graduate of West Point Academy, of the class of 1854, and served with distinction on the frontier and in the Virginia campaigns of the late war. He adds, "He has borne his part with a fidelity only equaled by that modesty of deportment which distinguished his personal character," and again, "no superior has found him deficient in courage and capacity, and no comrade has known him but to respect him." The order concludes with a provision for the wearing of the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

## MEXICO.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Feb. 29, arrived at this port at a late hour last night. We are, as usual, under obligations to Purser R. W. ALBERT for courtesies. Purser WEBB, of the Vera Cruz steamship *Georgia*, will also accept our thanks for favors.

### Attempt to Assassinate Juarez—Santa Anna and Marquez—Romero—Miscellaneous—News from Yucatan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

Previous to the sailing of the steamer *Georgia* a telegraphic dispatch was received at Vera Cruz, announcing that an attempt had been made by two Mexicans, recently arrived from Havana, to assassinate President JUAREZ, and that the same persons were also implicated with a party of others to rob the Treasury. No further particulars had been received, and it was not known whether JUAREZ was injured or not. Later, but scarcely more explicit, intelligence set forth the arrest of several parties, including Lieut.-Col. ESTEVE, of the Seventh Regular Regiment.

SANTA ANNA AND MARQUEZ.

The plans of SANTA ANNA have proved completely abortive, and it is very certain that no one will join that old and decidedly "used up" adventurer; nor will any plan of his meet with a response from the Mexican people. His former prestige has completely passed away, and his companions who, at best, are very few in number—find themselves actually obliged to turn their backs upon him and declare his cause literally dead. He will take good care not to return to Mexico, and he may be assured that he has seen for the last time the sun descend behind his native hills. Gen. MARQUEZ is even more despised than SANTA ANNA, and his acts of cruelty and inhumanity will never be forgotten by the Mexican people, but on the contrary, will keep alive their hatred and bitterness and their desire for revenge. Mexico has nothing to fear from him, for only at the bands of the most villainous and detested people of the country, the lowest of the low, could he receive any support.

THE WAR IN YUCATAN.

We have late dates from Sisal and Merida. After the sharp battle at Maxcanú, and a skirmish at Umann, Gen. ALATORRE reached Merida on the 3d, and at once reinstated CEPEDA as Governor of Yucatan. In the affair at Maxcanú it is reported that VILLAFANA, in command of the rebel forces, was killed by ALATORRE himself, who, noticing the bravery of the rebel chieftain and his intrepidity and coolness, always in the thickest of the fight and at the front of his forces, secreted himself behind some breastworks thrown up, and pierced with rifle-holes, took deliberate aim and shot VILLAFANA, who survived a few hours and gave all necessary instructions as to the disposition of his troops. In accordance with these instructions the rebels evacuated Maxcanú and retired before the advancing forces of the Liberals, but after their prolonged resistance they were exhausted, and finally scattered, in order to combine with other forces operating at the eastward, in the direction of Izamal, and Col. CANTON, at present in command, saved some 20,000 pounds powder, 5,000 pounds lead, 12 pieces artillery, and it is supposed will make another stand at Izamal, where it is thought he has about 2,000 men. A detachment of 600 men from ALATORRE's forces moved on this last point under command of DANIEL TRACONIS, and it was rumored had met with a repulse at Tixcocoba—a small village between Merida and Izamal—and this report is confirmed by the sudden departure of the rest of the forces under command of ALATORRA and CEPEDA. TRACONIS, who commanded the advance expedition, was one of the most prominent men under the Empire, at which time he was much known, and had under his command all the forces in the Department of Yucatan, and was fighting against CEPEDA; but subsequently he threw off his adherence to the Empire and joined the Liberals, but remained at Minda until the withdrawal of Canton, when he presents himself as the "Defender of the Republic." ALATORRA ask more aid in troops and money, and it was to accomplish this purpose that Gen. FOSTER recently arrived at Vera Cruz in the steamer *Tobasco*. When CEPEDA left Merida there was so much discontent prevailing among even his adherents that nobody wished to take charge of the Government; finally J. M. VARGAS MACHUCA, who has figured largely among the Liberals, was placed in charge, notwithstanding he was of the opposite party and opposed to CEPEDA. The jails at Merida are full of Government employes, and among them many who took no part in the Administration created by the movement of Dec. 11, and we know from private letters from high officials in the expedition of ALATORRE that nothing but discontent prevails among the people, and that the reception of ALATORRE was cold and repelling at all places. On the 11th ALATORRE and CEPEDA had reached Izamal, and immediately laid siege to the place where were the combined forces of CANTON and NAVARETTE. On the 12th ALATORRE opened fires on the place, and after fifteen hours' hard fighting, the rebel chiefs went out of the town, promising their troops to return with additional forces; but after waiting a few hours, the besieged gave up all hopes, and after desperately contesting, step by step every inch of ground, finally dispersed, and thus terminated the revolution in Yucatan. The working people of Merida are gradually coming from their hiding places, denouncing their abandonment and the flight of their chiefs. Up to the 19th, neither ALLATORRE or CEPUDA had returned to Merida, but were occupied in pursuing the fugitives.

CEPEDA, according to orders, ought to return to Mexico, as the Government some time since were convinced of his unpopularity, but were determined to continue him in his position in order to establish their authority, and thus far no one knows who will take political charge of this State, as none of the friends of CEPEDA wish to accept it. It is also certain that Gov. O'HORAN will go to Mexico, and the object of the expedition being accomplished, Gen. ALATOM will soon return to the interior, as his troops are not contented to remain longer in the "Penitentiary of Yucatan," as they call the Peninsula. In Sagman an assault was made upon the Custom-house by a few bandits, headed by J. J. JUAREZ, surprising the small guard and making good their escape with some $4,000, but the Government of Campeachy took active measures to restore order.

CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER ORIENTAL.

The garrison at Sisal was under command of MANUEL LLORENTE, who was formerly a partisan of the Empire, and distinguished himself at Tuxpam in connection with MONS. AONI, of the French navy, and NAVARETTI. On receiving news of the success of ALATORRE at Maxcaun, and his entrance into Merida, the garrison and Government employes embarked on the schooners *Juarez* and *Oriental*, armed as vessels of war, the Government employes being aboard the latter vessel. The garrison disembarked at a point near Progress, but those on board the *Oriental* refused and continued on the way, pursued by the *Juarez*, which fired several shots at her, and finally forced her to run ashore at a point called Pec, between Santa Clara and Peschal, but not without a sharp resistance, and finally those on board took to the land and made good their escape. The *Oriental* was commanded by a sailor of the Spanish merchant brig *Segunda Cantinira*, named GAYAL, who formerly had command of one of the vessels of the Imperial Squadron an afterward, in company with JOSE MARIO ROCA, stole and carried to Havanna the Mexican schooner *Salazar*, of Sisal, and then returned with ROCA in the Spanish steamer to join NAVERRETTE and his former companions of the Empire.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ORANGE—LOSS $21,000.—About 11 o'clock on Tuesday a fire broke out in a row of houses in Main-street, Orange. Three dwelling-houses and five stores were burnt to the ground. The fire is supposed to have originated in the gentlemen's furnishing store of Mr. GEORGE JUMER, then communicating with the stores on either side, the one on the west being the shoe-store of Mr. GARRABRANT, and that on the east the store of M. & T. CHALMERS, stove dealers. The fire spread in each direction until the millinery store of Mrs. STOKEES, and the old homestead building of C. R. DAY on the east, and the store and residence of Mr. ISAAC GAVS, and the lager-beer saloon and residence of Mr. KANEKUMUR on the east were all destroyed. At this point the progress of the flames was arrested, and $21,000 of property has been damaged. The row of frame buildings in which were the stores of GARRABRANT, JUMER, CHALMERS and Mrs. STOKEES, was built a year ago by Mrs. PHEBE A. REYNOLDS, at a cost of $3,000. They were insured for their full value. Messrs. M. & T. CHALMERS lost their entire stock, insured for $2,000. JUMER was insured for $4,700. GARRABRANT, the shoe dealer, had a stock valued at $5,000, only insured for $1,000. Over his store Mrs. DE GAW keeps a select school, and all her desks, books, &c., were destroyed. Loss $300; not insured. Mrs. STOKEES lost her entire stock. Over her store were the rooms of the Ladies' Employment Society, who suffer $100 loss. A dwelling house corner of Day and Main streets, erected by the late STEPHEN DAY, was destroyed. Loss $6,000; insured for $3,500. The store of ISAAC GAUS was entirely destroyed. Loss $4,000; partly insured. Nearly all the stock and furniture of KAUEKUMUR were destroyed, and the building totally. They were not insured. The brick store of VAN SICKLE was damaged to the amount of $5,000.

## POPULAR READINGS.

### The First of Mr. Frobisher's Series—An Interesting Programme—Remarks by Henry Ward Beecher.

The lower hall of Cooper Institute was but slimly attended last evening on the occasion of the inaugural ceremonies of Prof. FROBISHER's proposed series of "People's Readings." Nevertheless the audience, an eminently respectable body, seemed to be deeply interested in this movement, which seeks to furnish an elevated entertainment that shall reach all classes, and chiefly benefit our hardy children of toil. Everything in the introductory readings of Prof. FROBISHER, or the opening address of Mr. JOHN S. SCHULTZ, and the inaugural speech of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, that suggested or pictured the good results to spring from these "People's Readings," was eagerly absorbed and freely applauded by their hearers. We think, however, the mistake was made by the managers of the enterprise, in affecting to imitate the English "*Penny* Readings," and in the face of their known cheapness, charging 25 cents admission at the outset. A trifling fee of five cents or thereabouts, would have crammed the building—and the gathering of a crowd should have been the first desire of everybody interested in the success of the movement. Moreover, it seems to us that in a large community like this, a freer recognition might be obtained for a People's Reading movement, if it were made a matter of local pride and proper rivalry between the parishes or wards distinctively, instead of seeking the metropolitan interest at a stroke.

There seemed to be too little of a light and amusing character in selections of last night's programme to make the most favorable impression on a class of people, (the class sought as audiences to these entertainments,) that would at any time rather laugh than cry, and which looks for fun as the first ingredient of its amusements. POE's "Coliseum" and "The Bells," LONGFELLOW's "Famine," and Rev. Mr. HOYT's "Pimmequod," are all eminently poetical and elevating pieces; but to a mixed assembly, too much of that sort of thing is scarcely exhilirating. Pieces of this order, however, formed the principal part of the programme. Less elaborate music, too, than that played by the pianist, Mr. NEWELL, is needed to enliven these assemblies. Mr. PATTISON's "Fantasie from Martha" and Mr. NEWELL's "Reveris" are very pretty in their way, but we are sure the audience which attends a "people's reading" prefer rather to hear some lively dance music on the national and old country ballad airs. The songs by Miss JENNIE GARRISON were in better taste, and seemed to please accordingly. Mr. BEECHER's remarks at the opening of the meeting were as follows:

MR. BEECHER'S REMARKS.

Mr. BEECHER said that he was not so familiar with the progress of this peculiar mode of education in Great Britain as the gentleman who first spoke. He believed, however, that this movement in America would attain popularity, not in a bad sense of cheap and indiscriminate general praise. It is a better sense of the efficacy of all things for a whole, rather than a select class. It was this kind of popularity in which he believed. Science and literature and art were obliged, in order to attain their lofty place, to pay some tribute to the knowledge of the whole community. In the matter of amusements, too, he was obliged to consider the wants of all classes, or they could not sustain themselves. He was glad that it was so in every department of society, and that it was not long possible for a select class to assume to itself privileges and maintain them without any consideration whatever as to the welfare and wants of the rest of the community. [Applause.] It was a part of this general tendency to conform to the wants of the whole that had developed so many modes of popular education. The sphere of the pulpit had lost nothing in its acceptance of this democratizing influence. The profession of law had lost nothing by it, and the result was that every man is his own lawyer to a degree never known before this influence was acknowledged. Medicine, too, was obliged to conform to the change, and a mother now was ten times as good a doctor as she used to be, or as the doctors themselves used to be. It was not every man that could be a reader. There were a hundred good writers where there was one person who could compose, read and speak well. It seemed very undesirable that the sources of literature should be locked up when by its presence a noble work might be accomplished. He conceived that the time would come when young people in towns and villages would be able to get at a small expense an education equal to that which was obtained by passing through a collegiate course in this early days. There were multitudes of men, lawyers, physicians, ministers, and here and there an educated mechanic or farmer—men, both in voice, sentiment and feeling adequately gifted with reading power, and why should not these men be ordained to the priesthoood of reading? Many of these were capable of reading well, and we would find also those among them who had the power to incite. A good reader teaches us how to incite influence. If some people could listen to Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER, and if like him they were virtuous and had never been to a theatre, they could not help understanding that which was read. When he had heard her read SHAKESPEARE's "Romeo and Juliet" he fell in love himself—with the play. [Laughter and applause.] He never knew what SHAKESPEARE's fools meant until he heard Prof. RAYMOND read his plays. Since he had heard these readings SHAKESPEARE was almost a new author to him. How long a step in the knowledge of literature might be taken with very little expense and very little effort, and that by the whole of the common people, by a judicious development of popular reading. When a circus came into a village every boy for six months afterward was cutting capers. Such was the force of imitation. Let a good reader go into a neighborhood, and every man that has any imitative qualities at all would be influenced to make a commencement of reading himself. If we had twenty good public readers, in twenty years we would have 500. Young readers would begin to multiply abundantly. He saw no sort of difficulty in the way of popular education. He deemed that it served also as an entertainment. Amusement was a part of duty. Mr. BEECHER said he was the more willing in consequence of the tendency to make this movement patriotic, virtuous and religious, to consent to be present at the inaugural exercises, and to address to the audience these few remarks.

## COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

### Important Meeting—Report of Messrs. Thurlow Weed and W. F. Havemeyer Awarding $114,760 to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening at the New-York Society Library. There were present Messrs. VERPLANCK, LOUTREL, BISSINGER, B. SMITH, MCELROY and WINSTON, and his Honor Mayor HOFFMAN.

The report of the Superintendent of the Labor Exchange shows that there were 850 applications for employment during the two weeks, and that of this number 510 obtained employment—males, 208; females, 302. The average rate of monthly wages agreed to be paid was for males $19, for females $8 17. Of the 850 applicants, 626 were unskilled laborers, so called, and 224 skilled.

Following is the destination of passengers who arrived during February:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 88 | New-Hampshire | 19 |
| California | 100 | Nova Scotia | 2 |
| Colorado | 1 | New-York | 1918 |
| Connecticut | 69 | New-Jersey | 138 |
| Central America | 2 | Nebraska | 16 |
| Cuba | 1 | New-Brunswick | 1 |
| Delaware | 1 | Oregon | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 17 | Rhode Island | 33 |
| Georgia | 11 | Ohio | 226 |
| Illinois | 392 | Pennsylvania | 558 |
| Iowa | 127 | South Carolina | 7 |
| Indiana | 68 | South America | 11 |
| Kentucky | 29 | Texas | 2 |
| Kansas | 25 | Tennessee | 5 |
| Louisiana | 16 | Vermont | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 172 | Virginia | 29 |
| Maryland | 79 | West India | 1 |
| Maine | 1 | Wisconsin | 175 |
| Michigan | 92 | Nevada | 1 |
| Minnesota | 24 | | |
| Montana | 1 | Total | 4584 |
| Missouri | 131 | | |

The following figures show the number of passengers who arrived during February, the ports they sailed from, the births and deaths during the voyage:

| | No. of Vessels. | Cabin Pass'gers. | Steerage Pass'gers. | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | 6 | 175 | 1,060 | 1 | 7 |
| Glasgow | 3 | 19 | 241 | .. | .. |
| Havre | 2 | 145 | 66 | .. | .. |
| Hamburg | 3 | 99 | 400 | 1 | .. |
| London, via Havre | 1 | 23 | 275 | .. | .. |
| London | 1 | 1 | 26 | 1 | .. |
| Liverpool | 21 | 376 | 2,574 | .. | 1 |
| Total | 37 | 838 | 4,651 | 3 | 8 |

CLAIMS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Mr. CASSERLY submitted the award of the referees, Messrs. THURLOW WEED and W. F. HAVEMEYER, who were appointed to examine and report upon a disputed claim against the Board of Emigration made by that of Public Charities and Correction, involving the sum of $114,760 06, for which sum the arbiters have concluded the Board of Emigration to be liable. The report reads as follows:

*Supplemental Report of the Referees in relation to the Claims of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction against the Commissioners of Emigration.*

The undersigned Referees, in their former report of Sept. 13, 1866, decided upon the principle of adjusting the matters in difference between the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and the Commissioners of Emigration, and appointed A. P. BUTLER and E. L. SALISBURY to examine the bills presented by the former, with the passenger lists in possession of the latter, with a view to ascertain the amount to be awarded under such decision. These gentlemen have been engaged for a long period in these examinations, and have formed the results in the statements hereunto annexed. From the statement in relation to the Workhouse, Bellevue and Island Hospital, it will appear that, during the years from 1855 to 1866 inclusive, the nett expenditure incurred by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for the support of emigrants, committed by magistrates to the Workhouse amounted to [illegible], and the interest on the same, computed from the expiration of each year to Jan. 1, 1867, to $4,273 66; that the net cost of maintaining emigrants in Bellevue Hospital from April, 1855, to August, 1866, amounted to $474 72, and the interest on the same to $207 96, and that the net expense of maintaining emigrants in Island Hospital amounted to $6,361 77, and the interest on the same to $4,029 71—making in all these accounts, both principal and interest, the sum of $27,799 74 as due by the Commissioners of Emigration to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. As to the charge for the maintenance and care of lunatics, an agreement appears to have been concluded between the two Commissions, by which the Commissioners of Emigration agree to pay the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for taking charge and supporting, at the Lunatic Asylum, "all persons placed therein by and chargeable to them, the sum of $2 50 per week for each lunatic so supported, and to pay the bills or give duebills for the same on the 15th day of the month succeeding that in which the bills shall be presented." The statement in reference to lunatics exhibits the amount of each bill rendered by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for this service, and as audited by the Commissioners of Emigration. These bills embrace the period from March 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1862, and amount to $50,886 60, and the interest on the same to Jan. 1, 1867, to $36,073 72, making together the sum of $86,960 32. The charge of $78 85 for the maintenance of idiots on Randall's Island, not having been verified by the examinations made, is not allowed. The sum total therefore of allowances on the foregoing accounts, principal and interest, and due from the Commissioners of Emigration to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on the 1st day of January, 1867, we find to be $114,760 06; and we therefore award the said Commissioners of Charities and Correction the said sum of $114,760 06, with interest on the same from Jan. 1, 1867, until paid. We cannot dismiss this subject without acknowledging our obligations to Messrs. BUTLER and SALISBURY for the efficient aid they have rendered us in the discharge of our duties as referees in this case. The investigations which they have made, although protracted, have embraced about 400 bills, containing over 25,000 names, and the examination of over 200 volumes of passenger manifests. Besides these, and in order to facilitate the settlement of the business committed to us, they have devoted much extra time in making out correct bills, and in preparing papers for the use of the referees. We therefore recommend that the sum of $500, in addition to the compensation heretofore allowed, be paid to each of them for the faithful and zealous discharge of all the duties which their appointment and the requirements of the referees have imposed upon them.

THURLOW WEED.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868. W. F. HAVEMEYER.

This report excited considerable feeling in the Board, and the expression was general that the payment of the sum would bear heavily upon the Commission. The mode of the adjustment of the affair was discussed at considerable length.

Mayor HOFFMAN said that the amount due the Board of Charities and Correction was no longer open to discussion; the claim was settled by this award; unless there were now some legal objection to the award itself, some error in the figures, or some such difficulty, there could be no objection to the payment. The question then was how it was to be paid.

By consent, the matter was then referred to a Special Committee to have the figures, calculations of interest, &c., examined, and to report at next meeting.

Mr. LOUTREL said that he believed it was now time that the Board should seek legislative protection against a recurrence of such bills. He could not think that it was right or proper that commutation money paid for the protection of the emigrant should be taken to support the thief. He did not believe that it was ever intended to be so used. What with the heavy expenditure of this Winter and with the payment of this claim, the reserve fund of the Commission would be eaten up. Thus they would be left without the fund which they ought to have to meet just such an emergency as this Winter wrought, and for the relief when sought of those who had arrived during the past five years. Mr. LOUTREL then offered a resolution that the counsel for the Board be requested to prepare a bill having in view the placing of this matter on a proper basis, to be presented to Congress on an early day. Which was agreed to.

All the members concurred in Mr. LOUTREL's view of the matter, that there was an absolute necessity for an immediate revision of the law, so as to dispose of all difficulties between the Boards, that everything between them should be conducted without dispute and with the utmost fairness.

The Commissioners are naturally very sore about this heavy drain upon their Treasury, seeing that the greater portion of the claim arose before the existence of this Board as now constructed.

A letter was read from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, calling attention to the statement that they were besieged for relief by lately-arrived emigrants, one thousand of whom they had relieved last week. Mr. CASSERLY was requested to acknowledge the receipt of this communication, and to request the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to send all such applicants to Castle Garden, where relief would be afforded them.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number of emigrants arrived to Feb. 26, 1868.. 8,590
Number of emigrants arrived since to March 4, 1868 ........ 1,317
To same date in 1867 ........ 13,589

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1868 ........ $68,650 13
Aggregate receipts to Feb. 26, 1868 ........ $32,023 76
Received since to March 4, 1868, for commutation of passengers, &c. ........ 1,361 14—$33,384 90
Total ........ $102,035 03
Disbursements as per previous accounts, to Feb. 26, 1868... $99,821 67
Number of payments ........ $99,821 67
Balance in bank ........ $2,213 36

### The Tribune on the President.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You have quite sufficient to do without noticing the vagaries of your neighbor the *Tribune*, and particularly at the time of their frequency, in the absence of the responsible Editor. But taking up a copy my eye caught this precious bit of writing:

"It is confidently expected that one or more of the Democratic Senators will feel constrained to join in the verdict for conviction *in order to escape from the charge of* blind partisan rancor *which they must encounter* if they persist in their opposition. It is believed that *every man, woman and child* in the country, if called upon to express an unbiassed conviction, would *agree that the President's misbehavior* and language during his notorious tour two years ago, *were misdemeanors of the most flagrant character.*"

No writer, unless it be some one of these very young children, or some superannuated childish old man can believe such balderdash as this, and yet some one uses his brains to no better purpose in the world than to write such poor trash—and the *Tribune* pays for it as a telegram—the Editor puts it in, and *Tribune* readers have it served up for their benefit (?) Messrs. Editors, I can stand most anything, but such a morsel I can't digest. I don't care to ask what opinions children have on impeachment, or what sort of a senator he is who will give a verdict "in order to escape" from any charge. I only beg permission to express the opinion, that if the word fool expresses anything, and if it applies to any one, it applies directly to the writer of such a paragraph. Won't some one telegraph for GREELEY to return. Very truly yours, M. H. B.

### A Few Hints to the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

According to Gen. SHALER's own admission the Department is not yet perfect. A few suggestions may therefore be in order. When an alarm is sounded some eight or ten companies are called to the spot. There is no fixed boundary of districts, but certain companies are designated to answer certain signals—of course those within the most convenient distance. It should be further perfected by holding one company in *reserve*. *Which* company should stand still at any given signal could be regulated by the signals themselves. The necessity of some such plan was illustrated at the burning of the Museum last night, and is especially necessary in the Winter months, when the hose gets stiff and icy and cannot be quickly "taken up." It amounts to this: Running the risk and taking it for granted that *two* fires will not break out at the same time and in close proximity, and which, at either, requires the *same* companies to do duty.

An important and much neglected practice is the proper support of lines of hose when carried upon the *outside* of high buildings. They should be sustained by a rope secured around the "*butts*," thus taking the *weight* off from where they pass over the sharp angles of cornices, lessening the strain on the pipes and preventing the water being *pinched* off. The sharp pointed "picks" carried by the ladder trucks, and which can be driven in most anywhere on a roof, could be handy for a fastening. It is no wonder the hose bursts when the engine is stationed nearly a block off forcing water along the line, then up a four or five-story building with the pipe pinched nearly flat by its own weight on the eaves or cornices. Much often depends also on the *efficiency* of a stream thus carried up.

The "Locality Stations" should be made "Signal Stations" proper, so that alarms can be given as quickly as possible by the telegraph.

The Paid Department is a vast improvement on the old system, but there are many details in the *method* of its working to improve on, at no additional cost, which would add to its increasing reputation.

A CITIZEN.

### Ice and Snow in the Streets—How to Get Rid of Them.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I beg to suggest that the snow and ice now filling our streets can easily be disposed of by having it carted to the openings of the gutters at the corners of the streets and dumped there; then open the hydrants on it, and if it should be found that the Croton does not send it into the sewers fast enough the remedy is a simple one—just increase the size of the openings, and I venture to say it will disappear fast enough to satisfy the most exacting.

Money to defray the expenses of this work could be raised by subscription, the same as it is done to sprinkle the streets in Summer, and I wonder that that some smart chap has not, long before this, undertaken to work up this job. There is money in it.

To complain of Mr. WHITING is ridiculous beyond comparison, for in the first place his contract does not call for the removal of a teaspoonful of snow or an ounce of ice. In the next place he could not do it if the contract did so call without losing money; for unless I am misinformed he don't make money enough from the contract to buy a suit of clothes, unless he goes to a Chatham-street Jew to make the purchase.

A comparison with some other cities will show whether the cost of cleaning this City is exorbitant or even well paid. For instance, the City of Boston, which has less than one hundred miles of streets, pays about $225,000, while New-York, which has six hundred miles of streets, (I think I am correct as to the miles of each city,) pays only $500,000 for the same kind of cleaning. N. W. R.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named CARL BRUNNER went to the Newark Police Station on Tuesday night and obtained lodging. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning one of the officer found BRUNNER hanging in his cell from the grating above the door, to which he attached the rope. The officer immediately cut him down, and soon after he came to. Had the officer not discovered him when he did, the man would have effected his death.

**American (Waltham) Watches.**

Recommended by Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

**All Grades of Waltham Watches**

At Retail by
BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Pulmonary Complaints permanently cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*Advertisement.*

**Be Sure and Call for**

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of** Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**The Singer Manufacturing Co.**

SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured** sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

**Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines** are the cheapest reliable Machines. BARTLETT Machine and Needle Depot, No. 589 Broadway.

**Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S** Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway,** most elegant Wedding and Note Paper in the City.

## MARRIED.

CLARK—WYCKOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., of Albany, WM. W. CLARK to LIZZIE M., daughter of Richard L. Wyckoff, both of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

BEDELL.—On Monday, March 2, CHARLES A. BEDELL, aged 14 years, 5 months, and 15 days, eldest son of Alos A. and Harriet A. Bedell.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 139 East 82d-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

BRUCE.—At Aspinwall, on Sunday, Feb. 16, after a short illness, ROBERT S. BRUCE, in the 27th year of her age.

DARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, WILLIAM DARKER, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 54 State-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HAYS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 4, WM. HAYS, of apoplexy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOUGH.—On Wednesday, March 4, WADE HOUGH.

Funeral services at 10½ o'clock on Friday at St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn.

HARRISON.—On Tuesday, March 3, VALENTINE BARTON HARRISON, eldest son of Valentine P. Harrison, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother-in-law, Thomas C. McRae, and of his father-in-law, Forsyth Labagh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, March 6, at 2 o'clock, from Calvary Chapel, 23d-st., near 3d-av.

LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday, March 3, of scarlet fever, AUGUSTUS L., youngest son of Augustus L. and Elizabeth M. Livingston.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 8½ o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at No. 231 East 55th-st.

LORD.—On the Fourth Day of March instant, at his residence in this City, DANIEL LORD, Counselor-at-law, in the 73d year of his age.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, March 4, ANNA A., daughter of Mrs. EMMA L. THOMPSON, aged 2 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Friday, at the residence of Mr. A. D. Thompson, No. 47 West 36th-st.

MOUNT.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday, March 2, CAMILLE, only daughter of Joshua E. and Ednah Mount, aged 8 months and 21 days.

PITCHER.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, March 3, RUFUS D. PITCHER, in the 53d year of his age, late of New-York.

The funeral services will be held at the Memorial Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave 30th-st. Depot at 12 o'clock M.

RUTHERFURD.—In Newark, on Wednesday, March 4, ANNIE MORRIS, only daughter of the late Walter Rutherfurd, in the 13th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Newark, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SLARK.—On Tuesday, March 3, Mr. ROBERT SLARK, of the firm of Messrs. Slark, Stauffer & Co., of New-Orleans, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles P. Palmer, No. 105 East 35th-st., on Thursday morning, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

TURNER.—On Tuesday evening, March 3, ELIZA, daughter of Rev. Joseph Turner, and sister of Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., late Professor in the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, aged 92 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALKE.—On Wednesday, March 4, MARY ELLIS, widow of Thomas Walke, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Charles Walke, No. 145 East 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, March 6, at 1 o'clock.

WHITELY.—On Tuesday, March 3, HENRY WHITELY, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Paterson, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE.

A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at
POPULAR PRICES!
MEEKS, No. 686 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—BY ONE OF THE the largest and most popular Life Insurance Companies, to solicit business in the country districts. Gentlemen of good address and intelligence, who desire to engage in a business at once genteel and remunerative, will find this a rare opportunity. Preference will be given to those who have tried the business before and succeeded, but all respectable applicants will receive attention. Applications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of four good references, and some account of the applicant's previous history. Address SOLICITOR, New-York Post-office, Box No. 5,302.

MASTER STEVEDORE'S ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are notified to attend a special meeting to be held THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., at No. 60 South-st. WM. A. MOORE, President. J. B. MAILLER, Secretary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N.

TO DR. RADWAY.

Question—"Sarsaparillian being one of the chief ingredients of your RENOVATING RESOLVENT, what other agent of known medicinal virtue is it associated with, possessing acknowledged curative powers over diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary organs?"

Answer—SARSAPARILLIAN, as prepared under DR. RADWAY'S new process for extracting the medicinal properties from vegetable substances, secures in one bottle of the Resolvent more of the active properties of Sarsaparilla than in ten of the advertised quart bottles of Sarsaparillas, is only secondary in point of medicinal power to several of the ingredients in this great and good remedy—as a Purifier of the Blood and cure of Chronic Scrofula, Syphiloid and Skin diseases. One of the most important remedial agents for the cure of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases is the famous

PAREIRA BRAVA, PAREIRA BRAVA.
*A Native of Brazil.*

This root was introduced into European practice as long ago as 1688, and when used in its crude state found to possess wonderful remedial virtues in all cases of Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary diseases, and by many Physicians highly eulogized as a specific in Ulceration of the Kidneys, Chronic Inflammation, Leucorrhea Dropsy, Jaundice, Rheumatism. Sir Benjamin Brodie used it with uniform success as a *lithon triptic, dissolving* Calculi, Stone in the Bladder, and other concretions. The true virtues of this root lay in the Cissampeline principle — obtained under DR. RADWAY'S NEW PROCESS, by which only the active properties of the root are secured. Its effects, *associated* with SARSAPARILLIAN and other ingredients, are truly wonderful. It immediately enters into the circulation and communicates its healing, soothing, purifying, and curative influence through the Blood, Sweat, and Urine. Dr. Radway obtains this root *direct from Brazil*—as it is well known that very little of the genuine root is to be found in the shops of the United States and Europe. This accounts for the indifference with which it has of late years been viewed by Physicians. *As it is now prepared* and associated with other ingredients in the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, its value in cases of Ulcerations and Granular degenerations of the Kidneys, "Bright's Disease," Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Bloody Urine, Calculous Concretions, Leucorrhea, and in Chronic diseases, and as an assistant in the cure of Secondary uncured disease, is beyond price. Composed of such wonderful remedial agents, the RENOVATING RESOLVENT will cure the most hopeless cases of Chronic, Skin, Scrofulous and Organic disease, if it is within the range of human agency to do so. Consumption of the Lungs, as well as Consumption of the Kidneys, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hacking Dry Cough, Night Sweats, have been cured by this remedy. A few doses will prove its efficacy. Bear in mind, that all *weakening discharges*, either in the male or female, are quickly cured by the Renovating Resolvent.

Question—"Will the Resolvent make a permanent cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, or any disease that may be transmitted?"

Answer—*The Resolvent*, when prepared under the old process, cured many residents of this City of Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Gout, Rheumatism, Sores and Ulcers, Fits, Dropsy and many other diseases, who have been married and have children from five to eighteen years of age, and no trace of transmitted disease is visible or suspected. As it is now prepared there is no possible reason to doubt its efficacy in this respect. *It does not suppress but exterminates disease.* In ordinary Skin diseases—Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Worms or Insects in the skin—a few doses will cure. Ladies with a rough, sallow and disfigured skin, one bottle will secure you a clear and beautiful complexion. Read Dr. RADWAY'S new book. FALSE AND TRUE—will be published early in March. Price of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, (SARSAPARILLIAN,) $10 per dozen, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Dr. RADWAY'S OFFICE, No. 87 Maiden-lane. Consultation from 12 to 2 P. M. See that the word "Sarsaparillian" is on the label of each bottle.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW FINISHED, THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The prospect that the
WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870
was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are now offered at PAR. They pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
and have thirty years to run before maturing.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
FEB. 5, 1868.

A LARGE VOLUME WOULD NOT CONTAIN the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY as a safe, efficient and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the LUNGS with his Respirometer his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION for the care of disabled soldiers and soldiers' families.

The Treasurer has received the following contributions since the 1st of February:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. J. B. Carver | $2 00— | [illegible] |
| Miss B. Dunn | 1 00— | [illegible] |
| By Mrs. Geo. Forrester, from | | |
| F. M. Johnston | 10 00 | |
| Wilson G. Hunt | 10 00 | |
| Peter Cooper | 20 00 | |
| Cash | 4 00— | 44 00 |
| By Mrs. Henry Dwight, from | | |
| A. F. S. Kurburg | 5 00— | 5 00 |
| By Mrs. A. C. Strout, from | | |
| friend | 1 00 | |
| Mrs. A. C. Strout | 10 00— | 11 00 |
| By Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, from | | |
| Two friends | 10 00 | |
| A. B. Broadbent | 9 00 | |
| Andrew Davies | 25 00 | |
| Mrs. Isaac Abbott | 5 00 | |
| A friend | 5 00 | |
| M. O. Roberts | 50 00 | |
| S. J. Bacon | 10 00 | |
| H. F. Butler | 10 00 | |
| Sullivan, Randolph & Budd | 25 00 | |
| Jas. W. Beekman | 25 00 | |
| Armstrong & Sons | 100 00 | |
| Cash | 5 00— | 279 00 |
| By Miss E. F. Bunting, from | | |
| A friend | 20 00— | 20 00 |
| By Mrs. A. Cooper, from | | |
| Miss M. S. Cooper | 5 00 | |
| Mr. [illegible] | 2 00 | |
| Peter Van Jelistine | 5 00— | 12 00 |
| By Mrs. W. H. Havemeyer, from | | |
| Mrs. [illegible] | 5 00— | 5 00 |
| By Mrs. Whitelaw, from | | |
| Mrs. A. H. Barney | 20 00— | 20 00 |
| By Mrs. M. A. Cronin, from | | |
| W. C. Waring | 5 00— | 5 00 |
| By Miss M. McKibbin, from | | |
| Geo. McKibbin | 10 00 | |
| Daniel McLeod | 10 00 | |
| Miss M. A. Compton | 3 00 | |
| R. G. Compton | 1 00 | |
| A. Werner | 1 00— | [illegible] |
| By Miss A. M. Fellows, from | | |
| Russell Root | 6 00 | |
| Master Hobson | 10 00 | |
| Mrs. Henry Rose | 200 00— | 216 00 |
| By Miss M. Hale, collected by Dr. Herrick from | | |
| James B. Colgate | $50 00 | |
| Robert Colgate | 50 00 | |
| Samuel Colgate | 25 00 | |
| Bowles Colgate | 25 00 | |
| Charles C. Colgate | 25 00 | |
| Abner W. Colgate | 25 00 | |
| Miss Georgie Colgate | 10 00 | |
| Mrs. Samuel Millbank | 40 00 | |
| Mrs. Wm. Cauldwell | 20 00 | |
| Wm. Cauldwell | 20 00— | $290 00 |
| By Capt. Jas. Greer, from | | |
| Sullivan, Randolph & Budd | 10 00— | 10 00 |
| Total | | $[illegible] |

M. HALE, Treasurer.

We have also received a very fine donation of paper and envelopes to the amount of $10, from Ivison, Phinney & Co.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 4th, THURSDAY, 5th, and SATURDAY, 7th inst., closing at 11 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, G and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW-YORK CITY AGENTS WANTED, TO canvass for one of the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Companies. Liberal terms will be offered to those who give promise of success in the business. Gentlemen already engaged in the business will find it to their advantage to investigate the matter. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,603 New-York Post-office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

## FINANCIAL.

# Fisk & Hatch

**BANKERS AND DEALERS IN**

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,**

**No. 5 Nassau-street,**

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

**BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.**

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

**CLOSING PRICES.**

NEW-YORK, March 4—3 P. M.

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81.... | 111¾ | 111⅞ | 5-20 C., '67.......... | 107⅝ | 107¾ |
| Coupon. 1881..... | 111¾ | 111⅞ | 10-40 Reg.............. | 101¾ | 101⅞ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62. | 107 | 107⅝ | 10-40 Coupon......... | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | 110½ | 110⅝ | Gold ..................... | 140⅞ | 141 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 108 | 108⅛ | June 7.30........... | 106⅛ | 106¼ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 108⅞ | 109 | July 7.30............ | 106⅛ | 106¼ |
| 5-20C.'65,Jan&July | 107 | 107⅛ | | | |

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

# HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

**BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.**

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 4, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 01 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $[illegible] DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

# RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

**MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—NOTICE.**

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.

This Bank, acting as agent for the State of Missouri, will be prepared, on and after 2d March, (prox.,) to issue for said State, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly thereof, approved March 12, 1867, the new Six per Cent. Bonds of the State, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, in exchange for the over due coupons which matured from January, 1864, to January, 1867, both inclusive, on bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) being seven coupons from each bond.

Coupons should in all cases be accompanied by full schedules, and presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or in multiples of this sum, or within the fractional part of one coupon thereof. The excess of such fraction will be paid in cash.

The coupons, with schedules, must be left for examination, when a receipt will be given entitling the holder to receive the new bonds after such examination, and no bonds will be delivered except upon the return of the receipt. Blank schedules will be furnished by the bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS, Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

**NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN** (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

**FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.**

$250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE.**

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

**BELDING, KEITH & CO.,** AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C. DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for British products promptly executed.
Liberal advances made on approved consignments.
Collections made and drafts retired.
Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

**BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,** NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

**AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN** Directors of this Company held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

WILSON G. HUNT,
JAMES MARSH,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JAMES GALLATIN,
FREDERICK SHELDON,
JAMES M. MORRISON;

And for Inspectors of Election:
GEORGE HODGSDON,
ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS,
WILLIAM H. HUSSEY.

By order. NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

**CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.**—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 25, 298, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 418, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK** and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the annual election for seven Directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of second class, will take place at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRADESMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY** Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at this office, (No. 168 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

**C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURANCE** and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

**FOR SALE—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER** cent. Mortgage Water Bonds, the security of which is undoubted for investments, with a sinking fund provided for their redemption. Due 1887. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

# THE National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1868.

**$150,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($150,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of $500 each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest accrued on bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means,
Committee for Negotiating Loans.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL CO., NO. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of the Ashburton Coal Company for the election of five directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books closed from the 4th to the 10th day of March inclusive. JOHN T. ROLLINS, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

**ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS** for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

**ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. BONDS** and Virginia Six per cent. Stock for sale low. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

## DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

1868.

ANTE-WAR PRICES.

We are now receiving and opening our Spring Importations of BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, which we shall be pleased to show to buyers.

We will make it to the interest of both jobbers and retailers to examine them.

We are also opening our LINENS, WHITE GOODS and HOSIERY, many articles of which are as low as at any time previous to the war.

In addition to the above, we invite attention to our stocks of Cloths and other Woolens, Yankee Notions, Carpets, Ribbons, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., and also 3,000 CASES DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

Most popular styles at low prices.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

**STRIPED AND PLAIN TERRYS, LACE CURTAINS,**

CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES AND STRIPED TWILLS.

OUR NEW STOCK LOW.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., No. 809 Broadway.

# FRIEND PITTS,

NO. 769 BROADWAY, WILL REMOVE TO NO. 677 BROADWAY, Near Amity-st., About MARCH 10.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALL WARES, AND FANCY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., AT COST PRICES, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

# R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS, CORSETS, &c., WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

**KID GLOVES,** &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

**AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,** MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIN CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 40c. WORTH 75c.

OBSERVE. W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

**CORSETS HALF PRICE.** ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werly's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

## DRY GOODS.

**CARPETS.**

Clearing out sale of carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., on easy terms; payments taken monthly. A rare chance for housekeepers.

D. KELLY & CO., Corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

**AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.**

The business of this establishment is removed one door east of the late store.

While our new store is being erected, we shall continue to sell off our stock of ribbons, millinery and straw goods very cheap, at No. 313 Grand-st.

Look out for bargains all through March.

EDWARD RIDLEY, No. 313 Grand-st., corner of Allen. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

## AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

**OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION,** By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 6 and 7, At 7½ o'clock P. M. each day.

A large and choice collection of original and modern OIL-PAINTINGS.

Also, a few fine Water-Colors, all in elegant frames. The catalogue contains over 150 beautiful subjects by favorite and celebrated artists—new and desirable pictures for the drawing-room or gallery; among them Koek Koek, Calame, Von Seben, Leemputten, Smets, Vaarberg, T. Ashby Cooper, Maes, Julliard, Lion, Musin, Mertz, two beautiful copies from Robbe, &c., &c.; also, a number of fine Landscapes and Figures by American Artists—Hamilton, Faulkner, Lewis, Culverhouse, Hazeltine, Galvan, G. Bensell, Thos. Moran, Rossiter, Loemans, &c., &c.; the whole worthy the attention of picture-buyers, and to be sold by auction as above. Catalogues ready.

NOW ON VIEW FREE, DAY AND EVENING, MONDAY, March 2, and following days.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

**SALE OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.**

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction FRIDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of modern oil-paintings, embracing landscapes, figures, marines, fruit and flower pieces, &c.; also, about 150 fine engravings, all finely framed and of popular and favorite subjects.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

Household furniture, at store No. 37 Nassau-st., removed for convenience of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BY Mr. CHARLES A. SOMMER, previous to his visiting Europe.

On exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 5th instant from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until time of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

**ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER,** (of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,) No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 63D, 97TH AND 122D STS.—LEASE OF LOTS ON 48TH-ST.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 63D-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 63d-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av.

97TH-ST.—6 lots on the south side of 97th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av.

122D-ST.—3 lots on the north side of 122d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.

48TH-ST.—The lease of 5 lots on the south side of 48th-st., 473 feet west of 5th-av. Lease from Columbia College for 21 years from November, 1865, at an annual ground rent of $450. Covenants for two renewals.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND EAST 16TH STS. AT AUCTION.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of John P. Coffin, executor of FRANCIS BURRITT, deceased:

PINE-ST.—The valuable four-story brick building No. 58 Pine-st., between William and Pearl sts. Lot 24.6 front, 25.3 rear, 93.6 east side, and 92.9 west side. Possession May 1, 1868.

EAST 16TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick high-stoop house and lot No. 108 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; house 33x48 feet, in good order; lot 33x103.3. Possession May 1, 1868.

Maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND HUDSON STS. AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.—The plot of land situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 34 feet 9 inches south of Troy-st., and extending through to and fronting on Greenwich-st., together with the cottage houses and brick office thereon, being 88 feet 1½ inches in width on Hudson-st., 74 feet 3½ inches on Greenwich-st., by 147 feet in depth on the northerly, and 136 feet 6 inches on the southerly line.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 137 AND 139 PRINCE-ST. AT AUCTION.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

PRINCE-ST.—The valuable lots, with the two-story, attic and basement-brick houses, Nos. 137 and 139 Prince-st., north side, between Wooster and Laurens sts., together 40x71.3. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK** A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, pier mirrors, fancy goods, china, plated and glassware, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c., excellent rosewood pianos; also, reciprocating 5-horse rotary engine.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. [illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**

At the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7 o'clock, on the evening of THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a superb collection of Standard Books, choice, rare, valuable and scarce WORKS OF ART, in the most elegant and unique bindings, seldom or never before offered at auction. The attention of the public is especially called to this opportunity of adding superb books to their libraries, as the sale will positively be made WITHOUT RESERVE.

On exhibition, WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on day of sale till 6 P. M.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 5, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River:

1,528 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,249 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Eolo*, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Saleroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

**PUBLISHER'S SALE OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, FROM ONE OF THE LARGE BROADWAY PUBLISHERS.**

**H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL SELL AT** auction, THURSDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their saleroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of elegant illustrated and standard books on medicine, theology, agriculture, history, belles letters, poetry, &c., &c., from a large publishing house in this City. Sold to reduce stock previous to removal, among which are Irving's, Prescott's, Dickens', Thackeray's, Shakespeare's, Hume's, Smollett's, Grant White's, Scott's, Cooper's, Burns, Josephus', Bulwer's, Marryatt's, Tennyson's and Morris' works. Fenden's Royal Galleries of British art, Munich and Dusseldorf Galleries, and other beautiful illustrated works. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogue, and are particulary worthy the attention of those forming or completing private libraries, as every book is guaranteed complete and perfect.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE LOTS ON BOULEVARD, AVENUE B AND 87TH-ST., WITH WATER RIGHT, AT AUCTION.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

BOULEVARD.—2 lots, northeast corner of Boulevard and 65th-st., each 25.11¼x100 feet.

87TH-ST.—4 lots and 1 gore, north side of 87th-st., 100 feet east of Avenue B, with valuable water right; lots each 25x100.8 feet.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**HOUSE AND LOT NO. 351 EAST 17TH-ST. AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 17TH-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., and near Stuyvesant-square. The house is 21 feet in width by about 40 to 45 feet in depth; lot 92 feet, or half the block in depth.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

**EXTRA LARGE SALE OF NEW AND** second-hand household furniture, the accumulation of the last month, fifty or sixty carpets; parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods; rosewood billiard table, balls, cues, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, an immense amount of household furniture, from a dozen families, which will embrace every article in the housekeeping line, fifty or sixty carpets, mirrors, curtains, parlor suites, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

**MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE** furniture contained in the Sanford House, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, commencing MONDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. 87 bedrooms, elegantly furnished, viz., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, marble-top bureaus, tables, washstands, etageres, extension tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, rosewood piano, French plate mirrors, basement furniture, &c.

R. M. TUSH, Attorney for Mortgagees.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.**—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of OWEN H. KELLY, will sell at public auction, at No. 193 6th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, inst., (TUESDAY,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the stock, fixtures, jewelry, &c. of Owen H. Kelly, bankrupt. HENRY GINNEL, Assignee.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT C. DAVIDGE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARNOLD HUNGERBUHLER and JOHN A. LINHERR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE** 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARNOLD C. HAWES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LUCIEN DUBERNET, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID WOOD, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY GILES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Giles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York on the 4th day of March, 1868.

mh5-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO GONZALEZ, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Antonio Gonzalez, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1868.

mh4-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. MERCHANT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of James H. Merchant: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Merchant, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

mh5-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY EVESSON, Jr., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Evesson, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

Platt, Gerard & Buckley, attorneys for petitioner, No. 42 William-st., City. f20-law3wTh*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. RUTTMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Ruttman, of the village of Morrisania, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of February, 1868.

JNO. S. PATTERSON,
f27-law3wTh* No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE** 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS WURZBURGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

**NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS** to give notice that on the 26th day of February A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEN M. GRIFFEN, of Bainbridge, in the County of Decatur and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of Fleming & Rutherford, Bainbridge, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. G. DICKSON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES LEVIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 5, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON FISHEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 5, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE** 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD DAVIES, of the City of Jersey, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 5, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER BONNELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE** 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. WOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1868.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert H. Wright, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1868.

mh5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT SALTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert Salter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1868.

f27-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY P. HOLBROOK, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Anthony P. Holbrook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868.

f20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DENNIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Dennis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1868.

f20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SECKENDORF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Seckendorf, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f20-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WHITTEN E. KIDD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Whitten E. Kidd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh5-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Cohen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f27-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**NO. 301.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASSIUS P. PECK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cassius P. Peck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f27-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK:** at Seneca Falls, the 10th day of February, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABEL DOWNS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f13-law4wTh* WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.**—At Seneca Falls, the 10th day of February, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SEABURY S. GOULD, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f13-law4wTh* WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

## ASTROLOGY.

**165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT,** tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

## TEACHERS.

**A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A** German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O. Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

**TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY** tactics, mathematics, &c.; must be a thorough instructor. Graduate and unmarried preferred. Address, full particulars, HANSOM, Box 124, *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE RE**spectable young ladies; one as cook, and has no objection to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and plain sewing; have the best of City reference; the other as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

**WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WO**man, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required, or would travel with a family to Europe; has been on the continent and is a good sailor; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.; ring the second bell.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SIT**uation as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place of eight years. Call for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st., top floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a growing child; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WO**man, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork or take care of a growing child; can do all kinds of sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 384 5th-av., for two days. Call at the basement door.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A** situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 231 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS** situations, one as cook; no objection to assist in washing; and the other as waitress and chambermaid; or would do washing or ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking, Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker machine; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; good reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., corner 24th-st., for two days.

**WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WO**man a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, finery, linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country for the coming Summer. Call at No. 266 East 9th-st., second floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS** cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country for the Summer; best of reference for City or country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** young woman to care grown children and plain sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 8th-av., first floor.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO**man, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist with plain washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 98 West 28th-st.

**WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR** on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, work by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 583 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble girl in a private family as chambermaid, waitress, or plain sewing; well recommended from last place. Apply at No. 329 West 22d-st., second floor, back room.

**WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN A SITU**ation as cook in a first-class boarding-house or small hotel; understands Italian and Spanish as well as French cooking; best of City reference; no objection to the country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK** to bake bread and make pastry, and assist in the washing; can come well recommended; no objection to a boarding-house. Please call at No. 117 West 24th-st., rear, first floor; can be seen till suited.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG** woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, dress hair, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble woman as first-class cook; can bone, lard, make all kinds soups, jellies, ice cream, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

**WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A** cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** woman, a situation as laundress; is a good laundress; can flute good. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 142 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

**WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY,** situations for a large number of first-class servants; excellent cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

**WANTED—BY AN ORDER COOK A SITUA**tion in a restaurant, hotel or boarding-house; is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of desserts. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to take care of children; can produce City reference if required. Call at No. 100 West 48th-st., corner of 6th-av.

**WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY COMPE**tent Protestant woman, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., for three days, between 11th and 12th sts.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS;** can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, and see to grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** Protestant girl a situation as lady's maid or children's maid; would like to travel; can give the best of reference from her present employer. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, (PROTEST**ant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, or take care of grown children; City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 344 East 23d-st., in the store.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A** situation as cook, washer and ironer; has ten years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 149 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WO**man a situation as laundress; understands fluting and polishing. Call at No. 210 West 19th-st., for two days.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** young woman; good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 149 West 17th-st.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO**man a situation as chambermaid or laundress; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** girl as first-class seamstress and take care of grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble German girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

**WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL,** well recommended, a situation in the city or country to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. Call or address INDUSTRY, at No. 69 6th-av.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN** and her daughter, situations to do general housework. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 410 East 16th-st.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A** situation as good cook; to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 237 West 27th-st., between 7 and 8 o'clock.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH** girl 15 years old to mind a child or do the chamberwork in a private family; small wages and a comfortable home. Apply at No. 247 Elizabeth-st., near Houston.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS** seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking and sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 48 West 20th-st.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A** situation as nurse; has no objections to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 340 West 25th-st. Good City reference given.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO**man, a situation as seamstress by the day, week or month; is a competent dressmaker; best City references. Call at No. 310 East 27th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL;** is a good plain cook, a good baker and good washer and ironer; best City reference from last place. Address No. 104 West 28th-st.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED** woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby, seven weeks old; can be seen at No. 439 East 11th-st. Inquire in the shoe-store for two days.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A** situation as chambermaid and first-class waitress for a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO**man, a situation as cook; one that understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 227 East 29th-st.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL HAVING A** Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, family sewing to do by the day, or would take a nice place to do light chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 425 2d-av.

**WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A** situation for a respectable woman as infant's nurse; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 East 30th-st.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A** situation as first-class cook; can bone and lard; best City reference. Can be seen at 102 West 24th-st.

**WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN A SIT**uation to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 74 Oliver-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER**man girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS** laundress by a respectable woman; best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT**able girl as good cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 266 East 30th-st.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION** as chambermaid and waitress, or mind children. Call, for two days, at No. 324 East 21st-st.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION** as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. No. 299½ 6th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL REC**ommended German girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA**tion in a Southern family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and is a good pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION** to do chamberwork or take care of children; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

### MALES.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY** a married man who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; has lived in some of the best places in the country, where grapes and flowers were grown to perfection; was seven years in his last place. Apply to P. FAGAN, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY** a married man; has no children; understands the care of hothouses, greenhouses and grapes, and is a good vegetable grower; has long experience in gardening in all its branches, and has the best of reference. Address J. W., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN** as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY** a young Scotchman to take charge of a small country-seat or to give assistance in a first-class place. Address, for two days, F. V., at Henderson & Fleming's, seedsmen, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

**WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN,** just disengaged in consequence of his employer going to Europe, a situation as waiter in a private family; has unexceptionable reference. Address, for two days, C. H. CAMERON, Station F.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY** a single man who understands his business in all its branches and is not afraid of work; wages reasonable and satisfactory recommendations given. Address J. C., Box No. 2.5 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble faithful Protestant man as waiter and valet; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address T. H. B., No 343 West 18th-st., rear house.

**WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY** a first-class man, who can give from four to eight years' City reference from his last employer; will be found sober and honest, and obliging. Address for two days, T. H. P. Box 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN** as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver. Best of City reference. Address W. J. R., Station G, New-York.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN** a situation as gardener; understands the care of hothouses and greenhouses, and is a good vegetable grower; has good reference. Address W. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY** a Protestant man who lived five years in his last place; understands his business; can give the best City and country references. Address H., Box No. 193 Post-office, Newburg, N. Y., for one week.

**WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY** a single man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; only those gentlemen who need a first-class gardener need address; best of references. E. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION** as gardener, who understands the business in its various branches, the greenhouse and grapery, and has got good reference. Call on or address G. W., at W. Elting & Co.'s seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., for three days.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND** gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY** a respectable colored man; has 10 years' reference from his last employer. Address S. RICHARDS, No. 40 West 30th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN,** by a man perfectly familiar with horses; has been three years with his present employer to whom he refers. Address M., Box 1,760 New-York Post Office.

**WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT** waiter, a situation in a private family; he can furnish the best of references for capability, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY** an experienced young man who thoroughly understands his business and comes well recommended. Address M. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN** as coachman or gardener; understands his business, and has good reference from his last employer. Address J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S** nurse or valet to an elderly gentleman, or to wait on an invalid; a steady, active man; reference, the first physicians in the City. W. H. B., 54 University-place.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR** shipping clerk in a wholesale fancy goods or Yankee-notion house; best of references. Address J. T., No. 169 Essex-st., City.

**ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP,** male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER,** whose time is partially occupied, desires an engagement in a wholesale house; best City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

## HELP WANTED.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, by an established Life Insurance Company, experienced agents with good business abilities and prospects, to canvass New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester Counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Also, State, local and traveling agents. Compensation unsurpassed. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York City.

**A BRITISH DRY GOODS IMPORTING** and Commission House wish an assistant salesman; one who is acquainted with buyers, has a knowledge of goods, is young and active and can come well recommended. Address Post-office Box No. 1,238, with references, qualifications and views in regard to salary, which must be moderate.

**WANTED—TO GO TO PHILADELPHIA, TWO** first-class servants; cook and lady's maid; must be Protestants and have the best City references; none others need apply. Call for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 460 West 22d-st.

**WANTED—A STEADY, CAPABLE MAN, TO** drive, take care of horses, cows, &c., and make himself generally useful. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. at No. 195 Fulton-st., second floor.

**WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WHO UN**derstands farming and gardening and conversant with the care of fruit. Apply to FRANK CLARK, Westcott Express Company, No. 785 Broadway.

**$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL** samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

**COOK WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND** ironer, in a small private family. Apply from 9 to 12, at No. 24 West 36th-st., by 5th-av.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN A** small family. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 12 West 27th-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,**

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

**WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,** No. 129 5th-av., (near 20th-st.)

**BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,** &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

**COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,** COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins March 24. Send for circular. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE,** FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 5. Number of boarders limited. Terms ($115) per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MISS WARREN'S** Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

**DR. RICHARDS' SCIENTIFIC AND** Mercantile Boarding School for 12 boys, on a beautiful farm 45 miles from the City, near Peekskill. Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms reasonable. For circulars, address Dr. R.

**HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

**YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD,** Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences the next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

**FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD,** Westchester County, N. Y.—A family school, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars apply to Principals.

**PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING** thoroughly taught at Goldsmith's Colleges, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union Square, and No. 212 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

**FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG** ladies and children, situated in an excellent neighborhood, and sold only on account of ill-health. Terms easy. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM** opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL,** French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

## SHIPPING.

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**STEAMER NAPOLEON III. FOR BREST** and Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 15
Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND**—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY..Mar. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY.....Mar. 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 45 |

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

**SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.**

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**THE NATIONAL LINE.**

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.**

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 47 East River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

**FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

**FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.**

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 14
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**

THROUGH LINE TO

**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,**

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.**

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Tuesday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.**

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**REGULAR LINE.**

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail with dispatch for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 7,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

EVERY THURSDAY
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.**

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.** Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10, LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.**—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTES, on SATURDAY, March 7.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

## RAILROADS.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## MATRIMONIAL.

**A GENTLEMAN AGED FORTY SEEKS** among the refined and wealthy for a wife. Parents can learn the advertiser's views, social position, &c., by corresponding confidentially with F. H., Station A.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**McCLELLAN SADDLES**—2,000 GOOD ORDER, army blankets, wagons, carts, tents, mule collars, harness, truck-horse covers, army clothing, pistols, sabres. W. A. CARTER, No. 83 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL**—THE ELEGANT two-story and attic dwelling, No. 37 East 37th-st., located at the northwest corner of Park (4th) av. and 37th-st. The dwelling proper is about 50 feet on Park-av. by 80 feet on 37th-st., with large picture gallery, dining-room, library, reception-room, two large drawing-rooms at right angles, and several other rooms on the first floor. The plot of ground is 74 feet on Park-av. by 80 feet on 37th-st.; has a three-story extended building fronting on Park-av., with porte cochere entrance to stable lot; capacity of house about 30 rooms. Early possession can be given. For permits, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**HOUSE FOR SALE**—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x108 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

**A WELL-BUILT FINELY-LOCATED** first-class three-story high-stoop 21.6 brown-stone house; all modern improvements, thorough order; price and terms reasonable. Apply to owner, on premises, No. 225 West 49th-st., near Broadway, or at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6.

**FIFTH-AV., BELOW 58TH-ST.**—FINE corner lots, 150x100, very cheap; others from 44th to 59th and 90th sts; also on Madison and 5th avs. and 11th-av. Boulevard.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**A GREAT BARGAIN IN CENTRAL** Park lots, on 106th-st., running through to 107th-st., on the highest ground, and now on the grade. 106th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the most desirable cross street west of Central Park. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—HOUSE NO. 49 CLIFF-st., 28 rooms; first-class boarding-house for years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or to ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., 405 Broadway.

**A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY HIGH-**stoop brown-stone house, superior order, near St. James Hotel; $25,000; others $14,000 to $16,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY** Nos. 292 ad 294 Broome-st., corner of Eldridge-st., 50x160. Inquire of JOSEPH McKEE, 292 Broome-st.

**FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT** high-stoop, brick house, 25x50; price $13,000. DOLE, No. 408 West 44th-st., 9th and 10th avs. Inquire within.

**A CORNER HOUSE IN 5TH-AV. FOR** sale, with extra lot, at $100,000; subject to one year's lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN**, fronting 124 feet on Broadway, and near DeKalb-av., running 535 feet through the block to the Boulevard, containing over 25 city lots, or two acres; elegantly embellished with ornamental shrubbery, choice fruit trees of all kinds, very large grapery, carriage-house, &c. The house is 40 x50, in good order, and replete with all the modern improvements, gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, &c. Cars pass the door going in all directions; 20 minutes to the ferries, Peck-slip or Grand-st. Will be let or sold, with or without the furniture. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT** in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; one of the most desirable situations on the Heights, and within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**CHERRY HILL.**

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. Ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
*and money advanced to parties desiring to build.* For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.
Descriptive list issued March 1.

**A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,**
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

**AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.**—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.

Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.

Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.

Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.

Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.

The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A** fine residence at Summit, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York per M. and E. Railroad. The house is finished with all modern improvements, water, gas-pipes, &c.; the grounds, of over ten acres in extent, are tastefully laid out and contain every variety of fruit and shade trees; the location is in every respect desirable, the house being beautifully situated and only five minutes' walk from railroad depot. Horses and carriages for sale. Apply to G. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

**AT ELIZABETH—CORNER JERSEY-AV.** and Prospect-st., one of the most desirable and elegant residences in the city; ten minutes from depot; house built by days' work, filled in with brick; grounds beautifully planted; two acres, in the best part of the city; a part of its elegant furniture will be sold with it very low, and part of land reserved if desired; most favorable terms as to purchase. Address A. G. PHELPS, DODGE, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.**—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house, filled, with all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house, on the premises.

**FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ADJOINING** side-track of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a valuable mill property, consisting of thirty-six city lots, on which is erected a large saw-mill, carriage factory, smith shop, &c., containing a thirty-horse engine, sixty-horse boilers, circular saws, &c.; suitable for any large manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. W. STAGG, Englewood, N. J.

**CALDWELL HOUSE—A SUMMER HOTEL** in a beautiful village three miles from Mt. Clair, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. House large and convenient, 33 rooms; outbuildings extensive. Opened in 1866, and has since been crowded during the season. The property is now offered for sale cheap. For further information apply to GEO. B. HARRISON, No. 312 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

**WEST VIRGINIA TIMBER AND FARMING** lands for sale, in quantities and on terms to suit, near the Ohio River, in latitude of Washington; climate mild, water good, location healthy; no underbrush; soil a deep rich loam; good stock, fruit and grain land; title perfect. Send stamps for circular to E. C. SMITH, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 70, New-York.

**A FINE FARM OF 103 ACRES ON** C. R. R. of N. J.; large house with 13 rooms, well painted and nearly new; good outbuildings, plenty of shade; peaches, apples, pears, cherries and abundance of small fruits; ever-living stream of water; $10,400, one-third cash. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.
Descriptive list issued March 1, 1868.

**FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE** situated one mile from the ocean, in the pleasant village of Southampton, L. I.; house 28x30; has two wings and contains ten rooms, cellar and garret; a large garden is attached to the house; price $2,000. Apply for two weeks to Capt. RHODES, at the Station-house, Court-st., near Butler, Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,** house and twelve acres of land, within one mile of depot; house has 8 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms on second; hot and cold water, bathing-room, &c; ground stocked with fruit, &c.; would sell less land with house if desired; also 24 acres opposite the above, in good cultivation. Apply to J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

**ELIZABETH, N. J., AND VICINITY.**—For sale, desirable located residences on Morris and Newark avs., Broad, Jersey, Grand and Williamson sts., and near the Park, at prices and on terms to suit applicants. Also, farms and country seats on leading railroads for sale and exchanged by HOYT & MILLER, No. 106 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET,** furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY** house with 14 rooms, well situated, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

**MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE,** with 2¼ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

**AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—A FINE** country house for sale; 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railway 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

**AVOID HIGH RENTS AND BUY AN ATTRACTIVE** home within a convenient distance of New-York, from $1,500 up to $25,000. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

**WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.**—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD** location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

**REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM** size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

**WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL** house with modern improvements, below 40th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address MORGHEN, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-**story and basement brick dwelling, for one or more years, at a moderate rent. Address, stating location and terms, ARTHUR, Box No. 839 Post-office.

**WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE** between 14th and 34th sts. Address Box No. 4,112 Post-office.

## FURNITURE.

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY** reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

## TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.**

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

**FIFTY FOOT HOUSE TO LEASE FURNISHED.**—A family designing to leave New-York for two or three years, offer their dwelling to lease to a private family during their absence; the house is 50 by about 70x75, and large rear ground; number of rooms about thirty, all completely furnished; large and separate laundry, billiard table, grand piano, &c., &c.; the furniture is costly and elegant; large library; many books; location 14th-st.; rent to an acceptable tenant $10,000 per annum, payable monthly. For permits, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET—THE BUILDING (60x75) KNOWN AS** Nos. 3, 5 and 7 East 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place, containing large and well-lighted show rooms, and well suited to the wants of dealers in furniture and furnishing materials, millinery or other light and valuable goods, publishers, &c. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

**TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE** house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. Valentine, No. 165 Front-st.

**TAMMANY HALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—To be let or leased, together or separately, the two large and commodious five-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall; could be arranged for a first-class restaurant. For permits to see, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

**OFFICES TO LET—AT REASONABLE** rates, on first and third lofts, in building No. 189 Broadway.
Inquire of T. S. BYNNER & CO.,
Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway.

**TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE** with large mansion and thirty acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

**TO LEASE—AT DUTCH KILLS, NEWTOWN, L.** I., one mile from the ferry, one large house and garden; fruit will pay one-half the rent; possession immediately. Apply Thursday and Monday at C. Schwalberg's Hotel, Hunter's Point, from 11 to 12.

**TO LET—IN EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-**av., a very fine half-basement house, furnished; $550 per month, to a strictly private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BELOW 34TH-**st., first-class surroundings, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, very complete and in good order; rent $2,500. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

**TO LET—TO PRIVATE FAMILIES OR FOR A** boarding-house, a large house; twenty rooms, with gas throughout. Apply on the premises, No. 27 Tompkins-st., foot of Delancey.

**TO LET—THE EXTRA SIZE FOUR-STORY** brown stone house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; partially furnished. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

**TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE** store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 18 South William-st.

**TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS, FURNISHED OR** unfurnished house, No. 363 Washington-av., Brooklyn. Address Box No. 853 New-York Post-office, or apply at the house.

**TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746** Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

**BROADWAY LOFT AND OFFICE TO** LET—Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Inquire of M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

**TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY** dwelling-house, No. 88 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

**FIFTH-AV.—TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY** only, No. 294 5th-av.; completely furnished. Apply to G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

**LOFTS TO LET**—25x85, WELL LIGHTED, good hoistway, rent low, at No. 42 Wooster-st.

**TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 89 LIBERTY-ST.** Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**NEWARK, N. J.—BOARD—A GENTLEMAN** and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, convenient to the railroad depot. For particulars address J. F. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND** floor of the first-class brown-stone house No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; terms reasonable.

**TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED** rooms, parlor floor, with board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Address H. A., Box No. 763 Post-office.

**NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.**—THREE NICE large rooms to rent, with board, separately or together.

**NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.**—A PARLOR AND bedroom and single room to let, with or without board.

**ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL** and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.**—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1868.

**ON THE PETITION OF JOHN BROWN,** of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 30th day of May, 1854, for an improvement in Hot Water Apparatus, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 30th day of May, 1868:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

A. M. STOUT,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.**

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

**BRISTOL LINE.**

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

**STEAMER MAGENTA FOR SALE.**

The STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY offer for sale the above superior, first-class steamboat, built of the very best materials, fully coppered, and in speed is probably not excelled by any other steamer of her size in the United States. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 227 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 3 inches; wheels double-bolted, 26 feet in diameter. She has two No. 1 flue boilers, in fine order; steam chimney 16 feet high from shell; cylinder 48 inches; 9 feet stroke; wrought-iron shaft; independent fire-pump and blower-engines; 631 14-100 tons burden, and easy draft of water. Her whole furnishing and equipment in cabin and saloons are nearly new and of the best quality. Ground tackling, boats, &c., are all in prime order and fit for immediate service. The steamer would be an acquisition to any party requiring a boat of her class, both in regard to speed, strength and superior accommodations for passengers.

The boat may be seen at the wharf of the Company, foot of Centre-st., Newark, N. J., and fuller particulars and conditions may be had by application to
JOHN H. STEPHENS, President, Newark, N. J.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.**—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven...

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FRENCH THEATRE.**

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA OF THE AGE!
ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-NINTH TIME!
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with the original Parisian Artists.
THIS EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING.
and for the
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at ONE,
for which seats will be secured as usual.

THE GRAND DUCHESS AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY NEXT SATURDAY EVENING.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

**FRENCH THEATRE.**

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7.
Seats secured at the theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

**STEINWAY HALL.**

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

THIRD READING
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
will read the play of
THE TEMPEST.

The Reading will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets may be obtained at the office, Steinway Hall, during each day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

**STEINWAY HALL.**

SECOND SERIES
OF
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,
MACBETH.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
TICKETS for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The SALE of TICKETS for the entire series will begin at STEINWAY HALL on FRIDAY MORNING, March 6, at 9 o'clock. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on SATURDAY, March 7, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

**DODWORTH HALL—TO-NIGHT.**

MR. HENRY NICHOLLS,

Reader to the Crystal Palace, the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, and the Literary Societies of Great Britain. Has the honor to announce his first appearance in New-York, in one of his RECITALS FROM MEMORY, including Shakespeare's "Fall of Wolsey," and "Seven Ages," Hood's "Desert-Born," "The Little Vulgar Boy," "Nothing to Wear," "The Bells," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Pray, Employ Major Namby," "Sam Weller's Valentine," &c.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 5.

Given with marked success in Boston, Chicago, &c. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Commence at 8 o'clock; conclude about 10.

**READINGS—POETIC AND HUMOROUS.**

Mr. and Mrs. FROBISHER, Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church in "THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES." FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock.

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION OF HAVRE**—Opening June 1 and closing Oct. 31, 1868. Navigation, Goods, Fishing, Agriculture, Naval Art, &c. The term for admission closing March 31. American exhibitors will please apply without delay to No. 40 Broadway.
S. V. PRECHT.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

**NOTICE.**

We have this day disposed of all our interest in the Refined Petroleum Packing business to "THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY," and will continue the manufacture and importation of White Leads, Zinc Whites, Colors and Varnishes, as heretofore.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.
No. 117 FULTON AND No. 44 ANN-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

**NOTICE.**

I have this day disposed of all my interest in the Refined Petroleum Packing business to "THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY." The general oil business will be continued by me as heretofore, at my office, No. 108 Fulton-st.

CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

This Company has been organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of this State, with all the facilities for conducting its business to meet an unlimited demand for its products. All the petroleum can and case manufactories and warehouses, which were owned by Messrs. F. W. Devoe & Co. and Mr. Charles Pratt, have been purchased by this Company, together with their patent rights for the manufacture of the celebrated "patent can." Each of these parties were owners of very valuable inventions, which, by this arrangement, will now be worked together, to the great additional strength and value of the can. The Company has already secured very favorable arrangements for a large supply of tin plates direct from the makers. This association of interests—hitherto antagonistic—will now result in securing the lowest cost of all kinds of materials needed in the business, and in the saving of many large expenses before made necessary to each firm.

The Company is prepared to execute orders for the well-known and reliable brands of refined petroleum—"nonpareil," "crystal," "brilliant," "photolite" and "sterling"—also benzine and spirits turpentine—in every respect equal to any heretofore sent by Messrs. F. W. Devoe & Co. and Mr. Chas. Pratt, and as carefully packed, and will be glad to treat with shippers, and all other buyers, on the most favorable terms.

GEO. W. DEVOE,
President.

**WITHDRAWAL—WE HAVE THIS DAY** withdrawn from the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.
GEO. H. KENNEDY,
WM. J. HUTCHINSON.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

**COPARTNERSHIP**—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business, under the firm name of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
GEO. H. KENNEDY,
WM. J. HUTCHINSON,
H. BEEKMAN ANDREWS.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1868.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED** a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission, gold and exchange business, under the firm of WHELEN BROTHERS, at No. 105 South 3d-st., and will give their best attention to business placed in their hands. Orders executed at the Board of Brokers and Gold Board in this and other cities.

WILLIAM NEVINS WHELEN,
ROBERT YOUNG.
REFERENCES:
S. & W. Welsh, W. R. Lejee,
Townsend, Whelen & Co., M. Schultz & Co.,
E. S. Whelen.

ROOMS NOS. 10 AND 11, No. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS** day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CHASE, McCLURE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.
LESLIE CHASE,
WILLIAM McCLURE,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange.
FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JR.

**NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WARD, DICKSON & CO., at No. 296 Broadway, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. OLIVER D. WARD retiring. The remaining partners will liquidate all unsettled affairs of the firm, and continue the business at the same place and under the same firm.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.
OLIVER D. WARD,
JAMES DICKSON,
WM. HENRY WARD.

**THE FIRM OF DAVID R. ALLEN'S** SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM H. ALLEN will settle up the affairs of the old concern and continue the ship-store business under the same title at No. 76 South-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.
W. H. ALLEN,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
H. S. BIDWELL,
N. L. LATSON.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY** formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., for the purpose of continuing the general iron business at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
THEODORE STURGES,
CHARLES W. OGDEN,
THEODORE C. WALLACE.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1868.
No. 49 Exchange-place.

**THE FIRM OF WINTHROP & BAYLEY** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EUGENE WINTHROP,
J. ROOSEVELT BAYLEY.

No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

**THE INTEREST OF GEO. H. KENNEDY** and WM. J. HUTCHINSON in our firm ceases on and after this date. GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

**ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL** Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.**

S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
H. F. HARRISON..........Manager
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 5.
NOTICE.

The great success attending the debut of Mme. AGATHA STATES and the excellence of the performance on Monday evening, induces the management to announce a repetition of the opera of ERNANI, with the same splendid cast.

ELVIRA..........Mme. AGATHA STATES
ERNANI..........Signor PANCANI
CARLO QUINTO..........Signor BELLINI
DON SYLVIO..........Signor ANTONUCCI

FRIDAY, March 6,
Third appearance of
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
in Auber's charming opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA for the first time in the part of ZERLINA.
SATURDAY, March 7—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively for the last time,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA
in her great role of "Norma," pronounced by the public and Press the greatest triumph in the lyric art.

**BANVARD'S NEW-YORK MUSEUM,**

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE OCTOROON.
THURSDAY, March 5, THE OCTOROON.
FRIDAY, March 6, THE OCTOROON.
SATURDAY, March 7, MATINEE and EVENING, THE OCTOROON.

Act 1. Life in the South. Act 2. The Murder. Act 3. The Auction Sale. Act 4. Trip on the Mississippi. Act 5. Death of Zoe.

Don't forget THE OCTOROON MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 7.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Prof. HUTCHINSON'S ACTING DOGS.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**

Grand concert SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock; Grand rehearsal, FRIDAY, March 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Symphony in G Minor..........Mozart
Scena ed Aria, "Ocean, thou mighty Monster"...Weber
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
Introduction to the Opera "Lohengrin"..........Wagner
Aria Deh Vieni "Nozze di Figaro"..........Mozart
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
Symphony in A Major..........Mendelssohn
Orchestra, 100 performers.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM HAVING BURNED,** there is now only one place of amusement open every P. M. and evening. That is the "PILGRIM." It combines music, paintings, lecture, transformation scene. Corner Broadway and 15th-st.

**OIL-PAINTINGS. FREE EXHIBITION.**

DAY AND EVENING—CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES,
Astor-place. See advertisement.

**THE PARIS PICTURES**

AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION
Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

**GENERAL THEATRE TICKET OFFICE**

NO. 114 BROADWAY.

Tickets and reserved seats for LECTURES, CONCERTS, OPERAS, THEATRES, &c., can be procured at NO. 114 BROADWAY.

## LECTURES.

**COOPER UNION**

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT will deliver his third of a course of lectures on Practical Physiology, in the Music Hall of the Cooper Institute, fourth floor, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7¾ o'clock.

The special topic of the lecture will be *The Relation of Mind and Blood*, with use of the manikin.

Admission free.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

**A FREE LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN** at the Church of the Pilgrims, West 48th-st., near 9th-av., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, FRIDAY, March 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, of Brooklyn. Subject, *Boys*. Seats free; cordial invitation extended to all. A rare entertainment may be expected.

## PROPOSALS.

**IMPROVEMENT**

OF THE
DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M. April 15, 1868, for the labor and materials required in the construction of two lift locks and one guard lock for the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.

The locks are to be 350 feet long between quoins, and 80 feet wide between walls in the chambers, and to be constructed of first-class cut-stone masonry.

The first lock, located at Keokuk, will be 10¾ feet lift, and built entirely in the river.

The second lock will be about 2¾ miles above the first, with 8 feet lift, and will be protected from the river by the canal embankment.

The guard lock will be located at the head of the canal at Nashville, and will be protected by the embankment.

Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for the following classes:

CLASS I.—STONE AND CEMENT.

The proposals under this head must specify the prices at which the above materials will be delivered.

CLASS II.—IRON.

Proposals must state the price per pound at which both wrought and cast iron will be delivered.

CLASS III.—TIMBER.

Proposals must state the price per cubic, linear, or thousand feet, b. m., at which such timber as may be required, will be delivered.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.

This class will include the bailing, draining and excavation of pits, preparing the foundation, (which will be on rock,) constructing the lock walls and other masonry, building the necessary protection walls, making the necessary embankment and rip-rap walls, and constructing sluices or culverts around and in the locks for feeding the canal, &c., &c.; and the furnishing of all machinery and implements required for the proper execution of the work.

The law requires separate proposals (in duplicate) for each and every class, and the awardments will be made on each class separately, without regard to aggregate.

No more than one proposition will be received from the same party for the same class.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the classes upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence and Post-office address.

Plans, maps and specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's office at Keokuk, Iowa, for fifteen days prior to the date of letting.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the locations for the locks before sending in their bids.

Contracts under either of the aforesaid classes will include one or more of the locks, as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A printed copy of this notice should be attached to each bid.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Labor and Materials for the Locks for the Improvement of the Desmoines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1868.

**SEALED PROPOSALS**

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEREGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.
Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

**SALE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.**

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 2, 1868.

Proposals in writing are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, March 7, 1868, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraphic Cable, recently connecting Fort Monroe and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable is about twenty-one miles long, and weighs ten tons to the mile. It is made of the best material, and, with the exception of a lightning leak and ten splices, is believed to be in sound condition.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Submarine Telegraphic Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 238 to 236, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.
DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.

**SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE)** will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for furnishing the Signal Department of the army with

Three hundred and fifty (350) sets of signal equipments, complete, consisting of hickory staffs, copper canteens, torches and funnels, canvas cases, with rubber pouches, muslin flags, scissors, pliers, haversacks, &c.

The equipments must be made after the model deposited in this office, and of equally good materials. The whole must be delivered ready for inspection on or before the 15th of April, 1868. The other conditions and requirements made known on application to this office.

Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Signal Equipments."

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the army.
L. B. NORTON, Brevet Captain U. S. Army,
Property and Disbursing Officer Signal Department.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
POSITIVE TRIUMPH! HOUSES CROWDED.
THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868,
FOR THE FORTY-EIGHTH TIME,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
The piece concluding with a
WONDROUS TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THURSDAY EVENING, March 5,
Buckstone's great comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.

Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

FRIDAY, March 6—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
SATURDAY, March 7—PAUL PRY and ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five-act drama of
ROSEDALE
has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted, for the first time in three years, on
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1868.

The drama will be produced with the utmost care. ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY has been painted; NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS will be introduced; the COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS also new, and the greatest pains taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.**

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
LAST NIGHTS OF MAGGIE MITCHELL,
assisted by J. W. COLLIER.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY NIGHTS,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
"LITTLE BAREFOOT."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL BENEFIT, and last appearance of Miss MITCHELL.
Miss MITCHELL..........as..........FANCHON
MONDAY EVENING, March 9,
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

splendidly produced after months of preparation. It includes a Burlesque Opening; New Harlequinade; Grand Transformation Scene, and many comic tricks and transformations. The renowned star premiere danseuse, Mlle. RITA SANGALI and Mlle. BETTY RIGL, in a Grand Ballet. In the Skating Tournament, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and JOHN ENGLER, Jr.

Box sheet open to-day.

**WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,**

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
AND NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
AND GAMBLING SCENE.
Introducing
FARO, KENO AND ROULETTE.
A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. Mortimer, Boniface, Clark and Carleton.

**BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.**

GLORIOUS WELCOME TO CHANFRAU AND SAM.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
C. S. PARSLOE, JR., AS DICK.
The unrivaled cast and brilliant mounting.
SATURDAY NEXT—SECOND CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**

CARTOUCHE..........MOSE
TO-MORROW—BENEFIT OF Mr. J. M. MURDOCH.

**THE PARIS PICTURES,**

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 11.

**GRAND BAL MASQUE**

OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $15; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:
H. C. Grieffenhagen, No. 96 Reade-st.
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
J. B. Keller, German Savings Bank, 105 East 14th-st.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
John Stadermann, No. 21 Howard-st.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NUMBER TWENTY-SIX. NEW-YORK, March 5, 1868.

**NOTICE—COMPANY TO THE ARION BALL** THIS EVENING, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. to 4th-av. In taking up coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

**MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE** and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

## FINE ARTS.

**OIL-PAINTINGS. FREE EXHIBITION.**

DAY AND EVENING—CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES,
Astor-place. See advertisement.

## MEETINGS.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS** of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
FEB. 28, 1868.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED** monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms in the Cooper building this THURSDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock. FRANK MOORE, Recording Secretary.

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A STATED** meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.
CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

## MUSICAL.

**18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS** makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

**THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,** Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.
Organs to rent.

**A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND** grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL,** Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or, No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st.

**DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY**—Treatment from 10 to 5. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50.

**DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.**—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

**LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY**—DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

**YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED** by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

**RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY** DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

**DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES** certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY,** by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

**DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST** cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY** thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

**DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL** restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

# TELEGRAMS.

## Parliament to Discuss the Irish Question at Once.

## SERIOUS ILLNESS OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

## Anti-Governmental Demonstrations in Portugal.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Intended Immediate Parliamentary Discussion of Irish Reform.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 4.

The present condition of Ireland and the question of Irish Reform are to be considered in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The consideration of the subjects was postponed from the 25th ult. in consequence of the resignation of Lord DERBY and the suspension of parliamentary business pending the formation of the new Ministry.

### Attempted Incendiarism by Limerick Fenians.

LIMERICK, Wednesday, March 4.

An attempt was made last night, it is alleged by the Fenians, to set fire to a large machine-shop in this city, but it was defeated by the vigilance and activity of the Police. The incendiaries made use of Greek fire in their attempt.

## FRANCE.

### Prince Napoleon's Visit to Germany not Political.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 4.

The visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Germany has no connection whatever with political affairs.

## PORTUGAL.

### Anti-Governmental Disturbances.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 4.

The news from Lisbon shows that the popular dissatisfaction has not subsided. A dispatch from Lisbon to-day reports that an effigy of the Queen of Portugal was burned last night by an excited mob.

## ITALY.

### Admiral Farragut at Spezzia.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, March 4.

Admiral FARRAGUT has arrived at Spezzia on the steamer *Frolic*. To-day he received a visit from the Italian Minister of the Marine on board the *Frolic*.

### Serious Illness of Antonelli.

ROME, Wednesday, March 4.

Cardinal ANTONELLI is confined to his palace by serious illness.

## ABYSSINIA.

### Intelligence from the British Captives—The King of Shoa at Enmity with Theodorus.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 4.

Dispatches from Annesley Bay say letters from the British captives have been received at the advanced post of the expedition, having been brought in secretly by native messengers. The letters are dated Magdala, Feb. 9. They show that the prisoners were still confined in the fort of King THEODORUS at Magdala, where they are carefully guarded by their jailers. Though in great fear of the vengeance of the King, they were still as well treated as their condition as prisoners would permit, and all were alive and in good health.

The letters give the important intelligence that the King of Shoa, a powerful tributary chief, had left Magdala in a great rage against THEODORUS. It was believed he would turn his arms against the Abyssinian monarch as soon as the British soldiers appeared in sight.

No knowledge as to what plan of operations or course of policy King THEODORUS intends to adopt has yet been obtained.

## OHIO

### State Republican Convention—State Officers Nominated—The Resolutions Adopted—Gen. Grant for President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, March 4.

The Ohio State Republican Convention effected a permanent organization to-day by electing Lieut.-Gov. JOHN C. LEE, President, with one Vice-President from each Congressional District, and T. G. DONALDSON, Secretary.

The following nominations were made:

For Judge of the Supreme Court, W. WHITE, of Clark; Secretary of State, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, of Williams County; Board of Public Works, JAMES MOORE; School Commissioner, Capt. J. A. MORRIS; Clerk of the Supreme Court, RODNEY FOOS.

Delegates of the State at large to the National Convention were appointed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, By the Union Party of Ohio in Convention assembled, that the National Republican Union Party, having preserved the integrity of the country, having defeated the atrocious attempts lately made to inaugurate appeals to arms and civil war from the legitimate results of legal and constitutional elections, and having placed American nationality on the solid foundation of liberty and rights of man, will elect to the Presidency of the United States next November a man under whose administration will be completed the great task of reconstruction on the basis of nationality, liberty and true democracy, and who with firmness, yet with moderation, with justice, yet with charity and liberality, with unswerving loyalty, yet with prudence and statesmanship will heal the wounds of the war, reconcile the hostile elements, and by his wisdom, economy, rectitude and good faith will restore those sections of the country which rebellion has desolated to prosperity and happiness, and with the hearty coöperation of the people's Representatives in Congress, will establish the relations of the several States to a regenerated Union and to the blessings of everlasting domestic peace.

*Resolved*, That at this juncture, the eyes of the country are directed to one man who is eminently qualified, by his character, position, antecedents, and the universal confidence which he enjoys, to secure a triumphant election next November, to terminate, when in office, the present state of transition and suspense, and to give the nation to a new era of good feeling, and to restore confidence.

*Resolved*, That with ULYSSES S. GRANT as our candidate for the Presidency, and BENJAMIN F. WADE for the Vice-Presidency, and the history of the last seven years for our platform, we may confidently appeal to the loyalty, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

*Resolved*, That the chief obstruction to the pacification of the country has been the persistent opposition of ANDREW JOHNSON to the reconstruction of civil government in the rebellious States, under the authority of national legislation, by keeping alive the spirit of rebellion, and reviving the hopes of a restoration to political power of its great ally—the Democratic Party.

*Resolved*, That we approve and applaud the action of the House of Representatives in the recent exercise of the high constitutional prerogative by the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Believing it to be the constitutional function of the Senate, sitting as a court of justice, to finally determine every question of law and fact arising in the course of the prosecution, we invoke from all parties a peaceable and law-abiding submission to its judgment in the case.

*Resolved*, That the indecent haste and precipitation with which the Democratic Legislature of our State rescinded the resolutions ratifying the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and thus condemned the propositions contained in said amendment—propositions which the people of Ohio, after a full and exhausting discussion, had endorsed with over 40,000 majority, the Democratic Party has again manifested that its restoration to power would put in jeopardy the results of our great struggle, undo what has been accomplished by the war, and again plunge the country into disorder, confusion and the dangers of secession, disintegration, and perhaps a war of races; and that to avoid the calamity of a Democratic victory, it becomes the duty of all true lovers of their country to unite, disregarding for the time being all side issues or questions of minor importance until the danger of a fatal reaction has passed, and the fruits of the war are permanently secured by the election of a loyal, reliable and patriotic President.

*Resolved*, That we cordially approve the determination of Congress to retrench the expenses of the Government, and that we urge upon the National Legislature the necessity of the strictest economy and the reduction of the army and navy, and the thorough revision and simplification of our system of federal taxation, so as to equalize and lighten the burdens of taxation of the people.

*Resolved*, That the Republican Party pledges itself to a faithful payment of the public debt, according to the laws under which the Five-twenty bonds were issued; that said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country, which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve the policy of Congress in arresting contraction, and believe that the issue of currency should be commensurate with the industrial and commercial interests of the people.

*Resolved*, That justice and sound policy require that all property should bear its equal share of public burdens, and that this principle ought to be applied to all United States bonds hereafter issued, by making them liable by express provisions of law to taxation, precisely as other property.

*Resolved*, That we urge upon the national authorities the propriety of initiatory negotiations to establish international rules of expatriation upon the basis of our naturalization laws, so that each nation shall recognize naturalization by the others as terminating the former allegiance and conferring all rights of citizenship; and we affirm the duty of the Federal Government to extend adequate and equal protection to all its citizens, at home and abroad, native and naturalized, when in the legitimate and peaceable exercise of their legal or national rights.

*Resolved*, That we reiterate to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic our expressions of heartfelt gratitude for their heroic sacrifices and services, which will forever be held in affectionate remembrance of the American people, and that while we call upon them to sustain at the ballot-box the great cause which their valor and endurance has saved in the field, we pledge to the maimed who survive, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the public faith for the payment of all their pensions and bounties.

*Resolved*, That we remember with pride and satisfaction the services of that noble patriot and statesman, and son of Ohio, EDWIN M. STANTON, and that we hereby heartily indorse his recent official action in retaining his position as Secretary of War, and trust that his great experience and ability will be continued at the head of the War Department.

### The Ohio State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, March 4.

The State Central Committee met to-night to organize. The Executive Committee are:

President, A. B. BUTLER; Secretary, RODNEY FOOS; Treasurer, S. S. WARNER; and R. D. HARRISON, WILLIAM R. THRALL, and E. L. TAYLOR.

## MARYLAND.

### Large Meeting in Baltimore to Sustain the President.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, March 4.

A meeting was held at the Front-street Theatre to-night to sustain President JOHNSON. The building was densely packed. Mayor BANKS presided, assisted by over one hundred Vice-Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Gov. SWANN, Hon. L. W. ROSS, of Illinois, Hon. M. C. KERR, of Indiana, JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, JOHN S. GOLLADAY, of Kentucky, and others.

Resolutions were adopted:

That, *Whereas*, The momentous issues which, since the completion of the war, have distracted the country and divided the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, have reached a crisis threatening the whole fabric of our free institutions, unless the people speak out everywhere to check these revolutionary;

*Resolved*, First, That the great duty of the day, above all others which should have engaged the patriot and statesman, was the speedy and complete restoration of the lately belligerent States to their former position in the Union as equal and coördinate members, and of their people to fraternal and cordial relations, which was for a time interrupted.

*Second*—That the adoption of this policy was demanded by due regard the faith of the nation pledged almost unanimously to such a course, due to the North, that under such promises sent forth its armies and lavished its treasures, and to the South, that by means of such assurances, was constantly invoked to lay down its arms and return to the national fold; due also to the demands of paramount national interests and the dictates of common humanity.

*Third*—That the adoption by Congress of a policy, the very opposite of their treatment of the States of the South, as conquered provinces, their threats of confiscation, their exclusion of these States from all share of national legislation, their assumption of all the functions of these State Governments and the transfer of these functions to Military Commanders, unrestrained by the laws which Congress shall themselves prescribe, present such spectacles of oppression, usurpation of power, and disregard of constitutional guarantees, that posterity will find it difficult to believe they could ever have been tolerated by a free people.

*Fourth*, That the firm and unflinching stand taken by ANDREW JOHNSON against the Congressional enormities referred to, point him out at this time as the special champion of popular freedom and constitutional government, and we pledge ourselves to stand by him to the end.

The fifth deprecates the last attempt of the House of Representatives to acquire control of the Government, paralyze the functions of the Executive and preclude those of the Judicial Department, and maintains the constitutional right of the President to remove members of the Cabinet.

The sixth relates to impeachment, and declares that it has been adopted in the mere interests of party; that instead of a solemn judicial inquiry a grave, deliberate and dignified proceeding, it was hurried to a vote the ve y day after it was introduced.

*Seventh*—Notwithstanding the appalling state of national affairs, we still have faith in the constitutional tribunal of the country; that we still look to the Senate of the United States as a rampart behind which the Constitution may now find as it has heretofore in times of the highest party excitement, ever found a refuge and defence. But come what may, we can only repeat that ANDREW JOHNSON, in the effort he is now making to vindicate the Constitution, shall receive our constant, cordial and unfaltering support.

### The Maryland Senatorship.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, March 4.

The Legislature balloted four times for Senator. The last ballot stood EARLE 27, THOMAS 25, res scattering.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention—Nominations for Presidential Electors—Resolutions Adopted.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, March 4.

The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Hon. WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who, in his speech, referred to the recent successes as indicating that the great principles of civil liberty and constitutional government had asserted their power over the minds of the people. He charged upon the dominant party incapacity to govern the country, and denounced the present efforts to subvert the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government.

Hon. WM. M. RANDALL, of Schuylkill, having been chosen temporary President, the further organization of that body was proceeded with by the selection of the usual committees.

In the afternoon session the Convention was permanently organized by the selection of Hon. WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County, as President.

The nominations for Presidential electors at large resulted in the selection, by acclamation, of WM. V. MCGRATH, of Philadelphia, and GEORGE CASS, of Allegheny.

#### EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the Convention elected a delegation, consisting of two persons from each Congressional District, to the National Convention, and one Electoral ticket, to be voted for at the Presidential election.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the happiness of the people and the preservation and continuance of our power as a Republic depend upon the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and the prompt restoration of each and all of the States to the enjoyment of their rights and functions in the Union is essential to our progress, our prosperity and the protection of our liberties, and Radical legislation is the barrier thereto.

*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law. It is binding upon the people and upon every department of the Government, and it is the highest duty of those in and out of official places to yield implicit obedience to all its provisions until it is changed in the manner provided therein. That the recent attempts of the legislative branch of the Government to usurp the office of the Executive and to destroy the independence of the Judiciary, are deliberate attacks upon the plainest provisions of the Constitution, in utter violation of its spirit, and tend to the overthrow of the Government itself.

*Resolved*, That the Radicals in Congress have wrung from the people enormous sums of money which they have squandered in reckless extravagance; that their system of revenue is ill-devised, incongruous, and inequitable, that rigid economy in every branch of the public service, a decrease in the number of officials, a reduction in the army and navy, and reform in the commission of the revenue, are imperatively demanded; and only by this means can a reduction in the amount of taxation now imposed on the industrial and manufacturing interests be attained, and the payment of our indebtedness be assured.

*Resolved*, That the Republican Party is responsible to the country for the delay in the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union, and for the government of their people by military rule; that the purpose of these measures is to perpetuate Radical power through the votes of illiterate negroes.

*Resolved*, That in enacting the Tenure of Office law, the legislative and executive branches of the Government each had a right to judge of its constitutionality; and that in thus exercising the right the Executive was only complying with that portion of his oath of office which required him to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that it is the right of every branch of the Government and of every citizen to have the questions involving the constitutionality of any law speedily adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right of all the people to have said decisions enforced.

*Resolved*, That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power, without justifiable cause and intended for the attainment of party purposes at the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country.

*Resolved*, That a return to a specie-paying basis at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the interests of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

*Resolved*, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the laws upon which the several loans are based.

*Resolved*, That the Five-twenty bonds and the legal tender notes are component parts of the same finance system, and until the Government is able to redeem the legal tenders in coin the holders of those bonds should be required to receive legal tenders in payment.

*Resolved*, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is unjust and inequitable.

*Resolved*, That we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiers, who so freely took up arms to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and we denounce as unjust to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States, and negro equality made the rule in all.

*Resolved*, That the naturalization of foreign born citizens places them on the same footing as those born in this country, and that it is the duty of the Government to see that all citizens, naturalized and native, are protected in their rights of life, liberty and property, abroad as well as at home, and in the view of democracy, the flag of the country ought and must be made to protect all our citizens.

The balloting for candidates resulted in the nomination of CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette, for Auditor-General; WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia, on the second ballot for Surveyor-General.

The delegates at large to the National Convention are as follows: ISAAC E. HIESTER, WILLIAM F. PACKER, GEORGE W. WOODWARD and WILLIAM BIGLER.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

### The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, March 4.

The Constitutional Convention last night adopted the Relief ordinance. Its leading feature allows debtors to pay one-tenth annually on their debts.

To-day the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of ousting Mr. WILLIAMS, of Sampson, and giving his seat to a Mr. HILL.

The article on the Constitution, reported by the Finance Committee, was considered and passed to its second reading. Among other provisions it requires the General Assembly to provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt; creates a prospective sinking fund, and takes from the General Assembly the power to contract any new debt until the bonds of the State are at par, unless the same bill creating the debt shall levy a special tax to pay the interest.

The consideration of an additional section prohibiting the contracting of any new debt, except by the direct vote of the people, was postponed for want of time.

### South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, March 4.

In the South Carolina Reconstruction Convention, to-day, an ordinance was presented appropriating the Citadel (formerly the State Military Academy) for college, grammar and primary schools. The section making education compulsory was passed. After an animated debate on the proposition imposing a poll tax of $1 for educational purposes, it was agreed that the penalty for non-payment shall not be the deprivation of the right of suffrage.

### The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 4.

In the Virginia Reconstruction Convention to-day resolutions approving the impeachment of the President of the United States were adopted by a vote of 55 to 33.

The majority report on suffrage was taken up after the other two reports had been defeated. The first clause, giving suffrage to all males over twenty years of age, and requiring one years' residence in the State and three months in the county as a qualification for suffrage, was adopted.

A caucus of the Republican members will be held to-night to consider the question of disfranchisement.

### The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 4.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day resolved to adjourn on the 11th inst.

Fifteen thousand dollars were disbursed to members this evening, making $40,000 in all received by the Convention so far.

The report of the Educational Committee was debated, pending which the Convention adjourned.

### The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, March 4.

Nothing of interest occurred in the Reconstruction Convention here to-day.

### Another Railroad Disaster—A Car Containing Thirty Passengers Overturned—Several Persons Injured.

CANANDAIGUA, Wednesday, March 4.

The train which left Elmira yesterday morning, and due here at 11 o'clock A. M., when near Gorham Station had the misfortune to disable one of the locomotives. The passengers, thirty in number, were all transferred to the baggage car, and with one locomotive proceeded on its way. When near Hopewell Station the baggage car jumped from the track and overturned all the passengers into one end of the car, inflicting serious injuries on twelve of them. The car stove was broken, and with its mass of living coals of fire was thrown with great force upon the already suffering passengers, burning several in a most shocking manner. The following is a list of the sufferers:

Sarah Overshire, Helen Lewis, the wife and child of Thomas Phillips, Lyman S. Briggs, Andrew Horton, P. Conklin, Joel Eggleston, Michael Welch, Dennis Gorman, and Thomas Phillips.

The persons named are all seriously burned. Mrs. OVERSHIRE, Mrs. LEWIS, and the infant child of H. O. LEWIS are fatally injured. Mr. H. O. LEWIS sustained a fracture of the forearm. JOHN CAMPBELL has his shoulder dislocated. The wounded have all been cared for, and are receiving all necessary attendance. Those that are able to be moved will be brought to this village.

### Interruption to Railroad Travel—Immense Snow-drifts on the Tracks.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, March 4.

Railroad travel is entirely suspended for the present on the Saratoga Road. The Troy Road was closed up yesterday afternoon, but the officers of the Company are determined to have it open to-day. Their efforts yesterday, although not entirely successful, were on rather a large scale. A train with two engines left on that road for Troy at 4 o'clock P. M. About four miles out they got stuck in the snow. At 7 o'clock last evening three additional engines were sent out to their relief. About three miles out these engines came to a stand-still. The train and these five engines were on the track all night. This morning four additional engines were sent out to relieve those in advance, making in all nine engines. The latest heard from the train and its nine-engine propelling power they were making very slow progress toward Troy, and the snow was drifting fearfully. The drifts are ten feet high.

### Session of the Ontario Parliament.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, March 4.

The first session of the Ontario Local Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Governor assented to all the bills passed. Prominent among them is an act which provides for free grants of land and homestead exemption to actual settlers. His Excellency expressed satisfaction that, notwithstanding the liberality of the House in providing means for defraying the expenses of the administration, a handsome balance remains in the provincial chest.

The boy GEORGE STEPHENSON, who formerly travelled with ARTEMUS WARD as companion, and for whom the latter evinced such strong affection, has been arrested for stealing money-letters placed in his charge. STEPHENSON was latterly employed in the Queen's Hotel in this city.

### Gov. Haight, of California, Refuses to Forward Resolutions Endorsing Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 4.

Gov. HAIGHT's message was sent to the Legislature to-day. He declines to forward the resolutions endorsing the action of Congress on the impeachment of President JOHNSON, on the ground that they would improperly influence the judgment of the Senate in sitting as a court; but that the Assembly resolutions expressing sympathy for the President are not liable to the same objections, or he would not have transmitted them. The message is sustained by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor.

### The Georgetown Aqueduct.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

The decision in the United States District Court to-day by Chief Justice CARTTER, that the Georgetown Aqueduct was a legal structure, fortified by more legislative sanctions than any other corporate structure of which he had knowledge, will interest all large coal dealers in Northern ports. The effect of it will be to make Alexandria the shipping point for Cumberland coal hereafter, as it was before the war.

### Murderer Lynched in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, March 4.

WALKER, the murderer of JOHN ROCKWELL, was taken from the Columbia jail again last night by a mob, and hanged. He confessed the crime, and said he was a rebel soldier from North Carolina.

### Kansas Legislators' Excursion Party.

HAYES CITY, Kansas, Wednesday, March 4.

The Legislative Excursion Party, including Gov. CRAWFORD, Judge BAILEY, Judge USHER, Superintendent ANDERSON, and many members of the Press, about 250 in all, arrived here this evening from Topeka. They took supper, and are now enjoying the hospitalities of the city. They will go to the end of the track and return to-morrow.

### Cattle Disease in Maryland—Seizure of a Distillery.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, March 4.

A disease known as pleuro-pneumonia is committing great havoc among the cattle in the vicinity of Baltimore. In one stable, out of thirty-eight cases thirty-five proved fatal. The scourge is believed by some to be the rinderpest.

The United States officials have seized another illicit distillery in this city, but failed to make any arrests.

The supporters of President JOHNSON will hold a mass meeting in this city to-night.

JOHN W. BRUFF, for many years one of the leading and successful dry goods merchants of this city, died yesterday. He was at the head of the house of JOHN W. BRUFF & Co.

### Delegates from Maine to Democratic National Convention.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, March 4.

At the Democratic District Convention, held at this city yesterday, MARCELLUS EMERY, of Bangor, and HENRY HUDSON, of Guilford, were unanimously elected as delegates to the National Convention, and JOHN VARNEY and A. J. CHASE were chosen alternates. Resolutions were offered favoring the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, sustaining President JOHNSON, and for nominating GEORGE H. PENDLETON for President, which were passed unanimously. The Convention adjourned with nine cheers for PENDLETON.

### A Holiday in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 4.

To-day has been very generally observed as a holiday. There was a parade and a magnificent turn out by firemen. No evening papers were published and the Convention was not in session.

### Fire at Charlton, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, March 4.

E. C. & E. H. THAYERS' grist mill and barn, and C. and E. TAFT's sash and blind shop, in Charlton, were entirely destroyed by fire this noon. The fire caught from the stove while the workmen were at dinner.

Messrs. THAYERS' loss is about $5,000, and Messrs. TAFT's about $1,500; no insurance.

### Billiard Match in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 4.

A match game of billiards between L. W. SIMONDS, of Danbury, and MATT. H. HEWINS, of Hartford, champion of Connecticut, for a purse of $1,000, Mr. SIMONDS giving his opponent five hundred points, was played in this city last evening. HEWINS won, SIMONDS making 1,005 points. There were 123 runs. The game lasted four hours, and was witnessed by some of the most prominent billiard-players in the country.

### Memphis Fire Department.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 4.

The City Council last night resolved to continue the Fire Department, having made arrangements with the firemen at lower rates.

### An Incendiary Sentenced to State Prison for Life.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 4.

GEORGE L. CRUMMEY, who was convicted for setting fire to the High School House in Brighton, has been sentenced to State Prison for life.

### Annual Fast Day in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, March 4.

The Governor of this State has appointed Thursday, April 2, as the annual Fast Day of the State of Massachusetts.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.—The Directors of the German Society met yesterday afternoon at their office in Battery-place, Mr. BISSINGER in the chair. A large number of new members were elected. From the reports submitted it appeared that of the whole number of immigrants landed at this port during the past month, amounting to 4,581, 1,898 were Germans, the majority of whom arrived from the port of Bremen. During the same period of last year the number of Germans landed at this port was 2,728; in 1866, 2,829; 1865, 547; in 1864, 1,385; in 1863, 308. Of the whole number of immigrants at this port since the 1st of January, amounting to 9,626—4,158 were Germans. The Relief Committee expended $1,040 in aid of needy and destitute German immigrants, and $1,200 were appropriated to be used for the same purpose during the present month. The Treasurer reported a balance of $7,524 in the treasury for current expenses. Mr. WALLACH submitted a report in reference to the establishment of an Emigrant banking establishment and exchange, as authorized by a resolution passed at the last general meeting of the society, and a committee has been appointed to take the matter in hand.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—The St. David's Benefit Society held its annual meeting Monday. The Treasurer's report shows that the Society disbursed during the previous year $588 48 among its members unfortunate enough to need assistance from its fund, which now amounts to nearly $4,000, securely invested. WM. J. WILLIAMS, one of the founders of the Society, and for upwards of thirty years its Secretary, died on the 28th ultimo. At its meeting on Monday, Mr. THOMAS INGRAM JONES addressed the Society (and also the members of the Ancient Britons, which society adjourned for the purpose of hearing Mr. JONES,) eloquently and feelingly upon the sad event, and offered appropriate resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The annual election resulted in the choice of President, John H. Williams; Vice-President, Robert E. Jones; Treasurer, John Morgan; Directors, Thomas E. Reese, Edward Thomas, and Wm. R. Martin; Stewards, Thomas H. Williams and David Morris.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 4—11:15 A. M.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols opened at 93⅛@93¼ for money and the account.

American stocks are active and higher. Eries have advanced to 46¾. Illinois 89¼. Bonds are quiet at 71⅞@72 for the old issue.

Dispatches from Frankfort this morning report United States Five-twenties steady at 75⅞.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 4.

The Bourse opened active. Rentes are firm.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 4—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened active and excited. Prices are advancing rapidly. The transactions are unusually heavy, both for Cotton in port and to arrive. The sales of the day will reach 25,000 bales. The following are the quotations at this hour, compared with the closing prices of last evening:

Middling Uplands, on the spot.........9⅝d.@9¾d.
Middling Uplands, afloat.........9⅝d.@9¾d.
Middling Orleans.........9⅞d.@9⅞d.

The advices from Manchester are very favorable, the market in that city for yarns and fabrics being active with a strong upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs opens quiet and steady. Corn, 42s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for new mixed Western, and 42s. 6d. for old. Wheat, 15s. ⅌ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 3s. 11d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 49s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is dull and steady. Beef, 112s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Pork, 74s. ⅌ bbl. for new. Lard, 60s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 42s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for American and other Produce opens without material alteration. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Whale Oil, £38 ⅌ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £38 10s. ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 4—1:30 P. M.

Consols are quiet and steady at 93¼@93⅜ for both money and the account.

Erie shares are active and strong. Prices have advanced to 47⅛. Illinois are quiet at 89¼. United States Five-twenties unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 4—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is still active and firm, though prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firmer and prices have advanced 1s. ⅌ bbl. since last report. The last sales were made at 75s. for new. Lard is dull and has declined to 60s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Sugar quiet and steady. There are no changes in the other markets.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 4—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.........71¾@71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares.........89¼
Erie Railway Shares.........47⅛

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, March 4—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed strong at 75⅞@75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 4—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed excited and irregular at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot.........9¾d.@9⅞d.
Middling Uplands to arrive.........9¾d.@9⅞d.
Middling Orleans.........9⅞d.@10d.

The sales of the day foot up 25,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions—Markets are unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed heavy, but no change in price; refined 1s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, March 4—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed firm at 42 francs 50 centimes.

### Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 4.

FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras, $9 75@$10 50. WHEAT firmer and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 99@$2 for No. 1, and $1 94½@$1 95 for No. 2. CORN in good demand; New, firm at 79½c.@79¾c. No. 1. OATS steady at 55c.@56½c. RYE quiet and dull at $1 53@$1 55. BARLEY quiet and firm, ranging from $1 73@$2 30. PORK quiet and firm; Mess, $23 50@$24; Country packed, $22; Prime Mess, $20; Extra, $17 75. LARD steady at 15¼c.@15¾c. All OUT MEATS are quiet; choice lots are firm; Shoulders, 10c., loose, buyer March. DRESSED HOGS quiet and steady; light to heavy averages $9@$9 62. LIVE HOGS easier under heavy receipts; common, $7 75@$8 15; good to choice, $8 25@$8 75. BEEF CATTLE quiet; medium fair steers, $5@$7; good to choice, $8 25@$8 50. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 700 Dressed Hogs, 1,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats, 700 Dressed Hogs, 1,800 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 4.

TOBACCO brisk at full prices. COTTON better at 20c.@21c. FLOUR in good demand for low grades at unchanged prices. WHEAT in improved demand at unchanged prices; Winter Red and Winter White, $2 55@$2 70; Spring, $2 05@$2 07½. CORN higher at 82c.@85c. OATS easier at 68c.@72c. BARLEY, $2 40 for Spring. RYE, $1 65. PROVISIONS dull; Pork $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c. for canvased. LARD—Choice Kettle, 15c.@15¼c.; Keg, 16c. RECEIPTS to-day—1,200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,400 sacks Corn, 1,300 sacks Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 4.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and in good demand; sales of No. 1 at $2 45. CORN advanced 1c.; sales at 85c. OATS steady at 67c. RYE dull at $1 75. BARLEY held at an advance of 5c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 25. COTTON unsettled and not quotable; Middling held at 22c.@23½c.; 22c. was offered; buyers off. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales 100 hogsheads. WHISKY irregular and not quotable. BULK MEATS offered at 10c.@12c. BACON, 11½c. for Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD dull, and offered at 15½c.@15¾c. Gold, 140⅝.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 4.

TOBACCO—Sales 116 hhds., lugs to medium leaf, at $5 35@$15 25; Owen County cutting leaf, $18 75; Hart County manufacturing, $25 75. COTTON advancing; sales at 22c. MESS PORK, $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Fancy Hams, 16½c., packed; Bulk Clear Sides, 13½c.@14c. LARD dull; tierces, 16c. WHEAT, $2 50@$2 55. CORN, in bulk, 73c.@75c. OATS, 68c.@69c. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25; Family, $10 25. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 24@$2 30; Copper, in bond, $2 75.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 4.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 300 bbls. city ground Spring at $10 25. WHEAT nominal at $2 25 for No. 1 Milwaukee. CORN dull; sales 1,700 bushels New at $1 04, in store; 700 bushels Yellow at $1 05, in store. OATS nominal at 72½c., on the track, and 74c. in store. RYE nominal at $1 65 for Western. BARLEY firm; sales three cars Canada at $2 10. SEEDS—Small sales at $2 75 for Timothy; $2 80 for Flax, and $8 for Clover. PORK firm at $25 for heavy. LARD firm at 17c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 4.

COTTON in limited demand at 22½c.@23½c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, in bond, 23c.@23½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 600 bbls. WHEAT comes in slowly; sales, 2,000 bushels; prices unchanged. RYE—Sales, 2,000 bushels State at $1 75. CORN dull; sales, 4,000 bushels; New Yellow and Mixed Western, $1 17@$1 18. OATS in fair demand at 83c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14c.@17½c., gold. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 4.

FLOUR steady at previous prices, with only a light business doing, owing to the fact that the railroads are not yet open; sales 300 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $2 35 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, and at $2 45 for No. 1 do. CORN nominal. CORN MEAL at $2 75 ⅌ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ⅌ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 4.

COTTON is active and excited; Middlings, 24c.; sales 7,000 bales; receipts, 7,512 bales; exports, 3,691. FLOUR is easy; Superfine $10. CORN is firmer at 93c.@95c. OATS easier at 67c. PORK firm at $27. BACON and LARD quiet and unchanged. STERLING EXCHANGE, 151@154; New-York Sight Drafts ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 141⅛.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 4.

FLOUR weak at $10 25@$10 50. WHEAT better; No. 1, $1 97, cash, and $2, buyer all the month. OATS steady at 56c. for No. 1. CORN stronger at 79c. PROVISIONS dull; thin Mess Pork, $21 50. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls Flour.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 4.

COTTON very firm; Middling at 25c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady. CORN firmer; White, $1 10@$1 12; Yellow, $1 12@$1 14. OATS steady at 78c.@80c. RYE quiet at $1 75@$1 78. CLOVERSEED quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm but inactive.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, March 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; sales of Amber at $2 60@$2 61 and No. 2 Spring at $2. CORN firm and advanced 1c.; sales at 89c., buyer April, at 93c.@94c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 63c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Corn.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 4.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 141.

[Advertisement.]

RUPTURED PERSONS.

TRUSSES are the most cruel and useless means of relief and cure for ruptured persons to rely upon. They almost invariably injure while Dr. SHERMAN'S HERNIAL APPLIANCE AND CURATIVE COMPOUND are assurances of a radical cure without inconvenience. Merchants in this City who have been cured may be referred to. Dr. SHERMAN'S Office, No. 697 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. DEMOREST'S mammoth bulletin of ladies, and children's Spring and Summer Fashions, with ten full size patterns. The largest and handsomest plate ever published. Price, $2 50. Ready next week. Mailed, securely done up, post free on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Do you understand the merits of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph? If not, you are depriving yourself and family of the greatest home comfort and most important fixture that can be applied to your house.

E. HOLMES, No. 261 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The splendid April number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with the Spring Fashions and other novelties, will be ready next week. Ladies, look out for a rare combination of unequaled attractions in the April number.

[Advertisement.]

As a specific for Burns, Rheumatism, Frost Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Swellings, &c., &c., DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is without an equal. 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hansa | March 5 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Hibernia | March 7 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| City of Antwerp | March 7 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Pennsylvania | March 7 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Atalanta | March 7 | New-York | London. |
| Napoleon III | March 7 | New-York | Havre. |

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Santiago de Cuba | March 5 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| Columbia | March 5 | New-York | Havana. |
| Alabama | March 7 | New-York | Vera Cruz. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Belgian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe and Southampton, by the *Hansa*, close at 1:30 P. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.........3 P. M.
North Mails.........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.........1:30 P. M.

### Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—H. Suhr, Fred Overbeck, Chas. Rippe, Heinrich Mehl, Trangott Jahn, Rosine Jahn, Carl Wohlrab, Robert Grohe, Carl Weiss, Math Meyer, L. W. Scavey, A. Stappers, John Zorn, Chr. Stephen, H. Schmidt, Chr. Schmitz, Josephine Quadasque, W. Cornet, Clara Sigot, Leo Oppenheim, Helene Oppenheim, Theodor Grunsendorf, Carl Rudolphy, Wilhelmine Gunyper, Emil Hermann, Gottlieb Vollmer, Peter Kimng.

*In Steamship Morro Castle, from Havana*—Simon de Visser and son, C. Jones, D. Alfonso, Mr. Phinney, A. J. Patterson, Pedro Unamano, Pablo Perez, Jose Perez, Laurus Loomis, Pascual Pandrall, Henry Kattenhorn, Francisco Calleja, W. J. Caner, Bernardo Galloral, D. E. Converse, F. Ordiorne, E. H. Whitney, Samuel De Vere and wife, Philo Matthews, Otto Mair, M. Caldwell, A. Lgorbuts, Little Boy Circus Company.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 5 56 | Moon sets..... 4 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 29 | Gov. Island. 5 14 | Hell Gate.... 6 36

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 4.

### Cleared.

Steamships Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, Fla., J. R. Roberts; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Hansa, (Brem.,) Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ashland, Powell, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand; Albemarle, Lawrence, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore, C. W. Pervell.

Ships Valparaiso, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Neptun, (Norw.,) Emerson, Cork and a market, C. Tobias.

Bark Goethe, (Brem.,) Deetjen, Bremen, Chas. Luling—recleared.

Schooners Silver Magnet, Watson, Boston, J. S. Ingraham; America, (Br.,) Nason, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Victor, (Br.,) Cormack, Dublin, Geo. F. Bulley; Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Overton.

### Arrived.

Steamship Georgia, Deaken, Vera Cruz Feb. 20, Sisal Feb. 24, and Havana Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Son.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool Feb. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 275 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen Feb. 15, via Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 208 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had southwesterly and westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Arrived off Sandy Hook at P. M. 3d inst., and was detained on account of the ice.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Feb. 29, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 64 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Minnetonka, Sharkey, Mobile via Key West, with mdse. to Banner, Brown & Pinckney. Is fast in the ice at Sandy Hook.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Philadelphia 30 hours, with mdse. to R. N. Lea & Co.

Steamer Rescue, (wrecker,) with part of the cargo and materials from the wreck of the schr. William Paxon, ashore at Montauk Point.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Bark Highland Mary, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Has had continual gales from W. to S. W.; lost fore and maintopsail, jib and flying jib; stove bulwarks and lost both boats from on deck. Anchored on the Bar March 3.

Bark Rialto, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Smith, Havana 21 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras. Anchored on the Bar March 3; lost the starboard anchor and 15 fathoms of chain in the ice, and had all the crew badly frost-bitten.

Schr. Vraie, (of Bridgeton, N. J.,) Mason, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugiere & Avilez. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales the most of the passage. Sld. in co. with the schr. M. & D. Henderson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louis P. Smith, Crie, New-Orleans 11 ds., with corn to David Dows & Co. Has had heavy N. E. gales during the passage, and has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset—One ship in the offing bound in. Wind W. N. W., fresh, clear.

### Sailed.

Steamships Cuba, for Liverpool; El Cid, for Newbern; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Albemarle, for Rockland; Carroll, for Baltimore; Neptune, for Boston. Ship Bessie Crosby, for Rotterdam. Bark Bolivia, for Aspinwall. Brig Naiad, for Cienfuegos. Schr. Julia E. Floyd.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4—Arr. steamers Oriental, from New-Orleans via Havana; Saxon, from Philadelphia. Steamer Zodiac, from New-York, reports saw on Sunday bark Gemsbok, from New-York for Boston, in tow of steamer Blanche Page, going into Bridgeport Bay for a harbor.

Also arr. steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool Feb. 18, and Queenstown 19th.

CHARLESTON, March 4—Arr. steamships Manhattan, Moneka and Matanzas, from New-York, and bark Rosalind, from Havana.

Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4—Sld. steamships Worcester, for Liverpool; Virginia, for New-York; Jas. Green, for Philadelphia; bark Conrad, Boston.

Passed up—Brig Frank, from Trinidad; schr. Traveler, from Nova Scotia.

Passed out—Brig Niagara.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 4—Arr. brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, from Manzanilla for Boston.

PROVINCETOWN, March 4—Arr. schrs. Star King, Matheson, for Boston; Rebecca Florence, Rich, from Mobile for Boston.

In port—Barks Catherine, from Singapore for Boston; Alexandrina, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4—Arr. ships Oriental and Audubon, from New-York; ship Samoset, from Philadelphia; bark Hattie G. Hall; schr. Fannie Gilmore, from Boston.

Cld. ship Black Watch, for Liverpool.

### Miscellaneous.

The schr. William Paxon, with cargo of glue, before reported ashore at Montauk Point, has gone to pieces.

The New-York Submarine Company have sent assistance to a large brig ashore at Hempstead, L. I.

SANDY HOOK, March 4.—The steamship Minnetonka, from Galveston, is on the Bar inside the Hook. It is thought that she is disabled, as two tugs are towing her.

A large Sound steamer is ashore near the Middle, in the bay. She is one of the same line as the Metis and Thetis, &c., and is outward bound.

### Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Feb. 8, schrs. Persis L. Smith, for Boston 18th; Gladiator, for New-York 13th.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

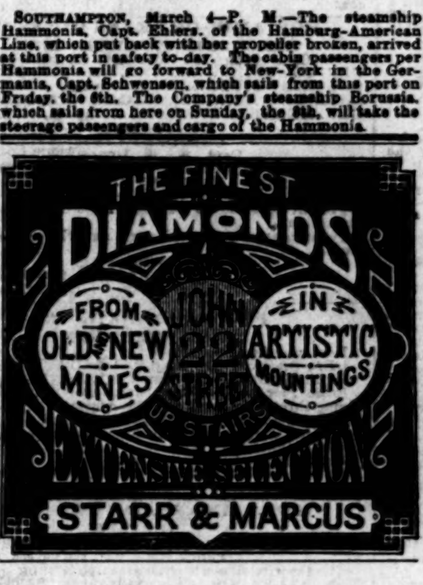
### Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The Montreal Steamship Company's steamer Nova Scotian, Capt. Aird, arrived at Londonderry from Portland Feb. 23, to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, March 4.—The Allen Line steamship St. Andrew, Capt. Scott, from Portland, arrived at Greenock to-day.

### The Accident to the Hammonia.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 4—P. M.—The steamship Hammonia, Capt. Ehlers, of the Hamburg-American Line, which put back with her propeller broken, arrived at this port in safety to-day. The cabin passengers per Hammonia will go forward to New-York in the Germania, Capt. Schwensen, which sails from this port on Friday, the 6th. The Company's steamship Borussia, which sails from here on Sunday, the 8th, will take the steerage passengers and cargo of the Hammonia.



APHORISMS FROM LETTERS TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, ILLUSTRATING THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF HOFF'S WELL-KNOWN MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, WHICH IS THE ONLY REMEDY PRESCRIBED WITH FAVOR BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

I could eat nothing
before using it, but now I have an excellent appetite.
CAROLINE MAIDHOF, 184 Eldridge-st., N. Y.
Its effect on my cough
and appetite deserves to be called an excellent one. Please send, &c.
C. PETERSEN, Bergenwood-av., Hudson City.
My wife has been much benefited
by it in her case of consumption, and we recommend it to all.
G. WIDMAN, Schoharie, N. Y.
My brother has used in the hospitals
Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage for bracing up the system and I have recommeded it to my friend in this City.
LEWIS BOETTCHER, 23 Court-st., Brooklyn.
My husband suffered for two years
from consumption, but I must confess your splendid Malt Beverage benefited him much.
O. FREDERICKSEN, 249 9th-st., N. Y.

SOLD AT HOFF'S DEPOT AND BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
Has the LARGEST CIRCULATION
of all the daily papers
IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
It contains ALL THE NEWS
In such compass that
BUSINESS MEN CAN READ IT.
PRICE TWO CENTS.
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J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

The Sixty-first Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Address to the graduating class by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

Valedictory address by THOMAS H. KENAN, M. D., one of the Graduates.

The Profession and the Public are invited to attend.

SAM'L ST. JOHN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

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PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

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SECRET SAFES

For the safe keeping of Valuable Papers, Jewels, &c. These safes are water-proof, and may be secreted in the ground or elsewhere. Agents wanted. For sale by

SECRET SAFE COMPANY,
No. 254 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 289, March 4, 1868.
17, 68, 39, 6, 76, 51, 52, 32, 22, 53, 30, 19.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 290, March 4, 1868.
32, 45, 55, 4, 49, 38, 70, 71, 7, 68, 39, 56, 64.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 207, March 4, 1868.
61, 51, 49, 52, 27, 32, 68, 14, 40, 53, 69, 57, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 208, March 4, 1868.
60, 38, 45, 57, 59, 2, 31, 19, 34, 66, 41, 43, 13, 30.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

---

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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THE
MUTUAL
BENEFIT
Life Insurance Co.
*NEWARK, N. J.*

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1867 | | $11,912,467 46 |
| Received for premiums during the year 1867 | $4,191,143 92 | |
| Received for interest during the year 1867 | 748,748 33 | |
| Total receipts for 1867 | | $4,939,892 25 |
| Paid claims by death | $825,419 72 | |
| Paid endowments | 20,000 00 | |
| Paid policies purchased | 268,419 80 | |
| Paid advertising, printing, salaries, postage, exchange &c. | 114,193 34 | |
| Paid taxes and internal revenue | 53,839 39 | |
| Paid commissions to agents | 316,009 52 | |
| Paid Physicians' fees | 34,063 45 | |
| Paid annuities | 184 00 | |
| Paid return premiums | 644,891 01—$2,264,897 23— | [illegible] |
| Total | | $13,687,467 40 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $439,073 63 | |
| United States securities | 1,551,400 00 | |
| State, city and county bonds | 2,713,942 82 | |
| Bonds and mortgages | 3,617,188 40 | |
| Real estate | 113,996 69 | |
| Loans on policies in force | 5,190,273 33 | |
| Loans on scrip | 3,251 45 | |
| Due for premiums in course of transmission | 58,362 44 | $13,687,467 40 |
| Interest due and accrued | 273,114 90 | |
| Premiums due, not yet received, on Policies dated in November and December | 329,508 70 | $602,620 70 |
| Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1868 | | $14,290,088 17 |

A Dividend of Return Premiums of Fifty (50) per cent. has been declared on the Life Policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1867, applicable to the premiums paid in 1868; on ordinary Endowment Policies of the same year Forty (40) per cent.; and on Non-forfeiting Endowments Thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Dividends (those declared in 1866 and 1867), being Fifty per cent. each (making ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year 1868; those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and where there is a loan the whole amount to be credited thereon.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ALEX. H. JOHNSON, Cashier.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

DIRECTORS.
Lewis C. Grover, Randall H. Greene, Edwd. A. Strong,
Henry McFarlan, L. H. Frothingham, Josiah O. Low,
Chas. S. Macknet, John R. Weeks, Jos. A. Halsey,
A. S. Snelling, Nehemiah Perry, Benj. C. Miller.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.
Joseph B. Jackson, M. D., F. G. Snelling, M. D.,
Edgar Holden, M. D., A. W. Woodhull, M. D.

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SAMUEL H. LLOYD, Agent.
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30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.........PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
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FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

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FIRE ESCAPES
FOR
TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made to conform to the requirements of the new law, by
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CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
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No. 167 Broadway an No. 153 Fulton-st.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARCH 9.
"VARIETY IS THE CHARM OF PLEASURE."
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME
COMIC | HUMPTY DUMPTY | HUMPTY DUMPTY | HUMPTY DUMPTY | PANTOMIME

Produced after months of elaborate preparation, and presenting as complete and splendid an exposition of the varied fun, wit and artistic beauty of pantomime as has ever yet been given to the stage.

G. L. FOX.........as.........CLOWN,

A rôle in which he has identified his fame with the very genius of Pantomime.

The renowned star premiere danseuse,
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI
will make her rentre upon the Broadway stage, after several months' absence, and also the celebrated premiere danseuse assoluta
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
in a Grand Ballet, further sustained by
MLLE. LEAH,
Mlle. EMILIE RIGL, | Mlle. LAURENT,
Mlle. SCHELL, | Miss C. M. BLAKE,
Mons. CELLINI, | Miss LILLIE WHITING.
And the eminent premier danseur and Maitre de Ballet,
Mons. BAPTISTAN.
The graceful and popular "Queen of Skaters,"
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.
in a skating carnival, together with the "Champion Skater,"
Mr. JOHN ENGLER, JR. C. E. LOVETT,
and a number of others.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1868,
and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Mr. G. L. Fox's new comic Spectacular Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
CLOWN.........Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
HARLEQUIN (From the London theatres) Mr. F. LACY.
His first appearance here.
PANTALOON.........Mr. C. K. FOX.
COLUMBINE.........Mlle. EMILIE RIGL.
THE OPENING BURLESQUE.
(Expressly written for this production) characters by the Dramatic Company.
A GRAND BALLET, NEW HARLEQUINADE, MAGIC CHANGES, | SKATING CARNIVAL, COMIC TRICKS, STARTLING TRANSFORMATIONS,
AND
A SPLENDID TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ALL NEW,
By MINARD LEWIS, assisted by J. A. Johnson.
THE DELIGHTFUL MUSIC COMPOSED, ARRANGED AND SELECTED BY
ANTHONY REIFF, JR.
THE BALLETS arranged by M. JAMBON.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN. Seats secured six days in advance.

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To Chatham-square;
'Tis not too late! Oh, no,
'Tis free, that's fair;
And if but satisfied,
How good is paint;
Just think how gratified
When low and faint.
Now, you can come
Without a fee;
No other one
Gives service free

But Dr. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, N. Y. PAIN PAINT sold by all druggists.

"As I am an unbeliever in all humbug and quack medicines, I deem it but justice to you to say, that after trying your valuable Pain Paint, to inform you what it has done. My neighbor's wife was railing with pain caused by a gathered breast; your Pain Paint was applied freely, and all pain was gone in a few minutes. She has made only two applications and her breast is well; and in every other case where it has been tried it has done all you claim for it.

From J. H. BUTLER, Tenafly, N. J.

To Dr. WOLCOTT.